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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Hull Pleads for Coöperation

American Isolation Is Past

Chamberlain Outlines Stand

Senate Balks on Veteran Cuts

Germany Strikes at Austria

Thieves Shipped Autos Abroad

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL voices America's ideals and desires before the World Economic Conference. He pleads for new economic policies to replace the radical nationalism which brings world trade distress. His whole trend is in opposition to Americans who favor isolation and those who favor extreme inflation of the currency. He describes the efforts of any nation to thrive alone as futile and foolish. On his program of international remedies are reduction of excessive tariffs and trade barriers, coöperation and the building up of good will, temporary stabilization of exchanges, price raising, then permanent stabilizing. Specific proposals will be made at the right moment. The conference is pleased—America says it is ready to do its part.

¶ Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in contrast to Hull, makes specific declaration of what Britain is willing to do. He regards stabilization of currencies as coming first. Britain's prerequisites for returning to the gold standard are a rise in wholesale prices and adjustment of the factors which led to its breakdown, including reparations and war debts. He calls for abolition of shipping and export subsidies. He wants tariffs reduced by bilateral agreements. Unconditional "most-favored-nation" treatment is abandoned in favor of mutual concessions. There are few important differences between the British and American positions—The Chamberlain declaration becomes a conference guide.

¶ British and American experts, endeavoring to peg the pound and the dollar, are still unable to agree. The difficulty grows out of their opposed internal policies. The United States wishes to raise prices domestically, through devaluation of the dollar, to levels that will enable the people to pay off their debts without reducing them. Working under this policy, Washington asks London for generous leeway in arriving at a stabilizing agreement. Britain, in diametric opposition, would fix the exchange standard first and let prices adjust themselves. In the end the negotiators will make an always surprising discovery—Somewhere between their points of view lies the right way.

¶ Congress winds up the gigantic national industrial recovery bill and sends it to the President for signing. It passes the Glass-Steagall bill, long delayed, and hears it termed by the White House the best banking bill since the Federal Reserve act. Speculation begins immediately on whether the scheme of insuring bank depositors which it carries will work satisfactorily. Senator Glass says the law will bring about a unified bank system. Defying the President on veterans' appropriations, a Senate bloc keeps Congress in session. Some back the bloc in order to hold on until June 15—They want their say on how war debt payments are met.

¶ Germany responds to the Austrian Government's arrest of Theodore Habicht, press attaché of the German Embassy in Vienna. Berlin, which claimed extraterritorial rights, arrests Dr. Erwin Wasserbaeck, Austrian Embassy press attaché there. It is not denied that Herr Habicht has been the leader and ablest orator of the National Socialists in Austria. As the Frankfurter Zeitung says, the question goes far deeper than Anschluss, a voluntary agreement by both nations. It is whether Nazi rule shall absorb Austria—And the two nations use curious tactics in waging the battle.

¶ Europe's smaller nations are looking to Benito Mussolini of Italy as a possible emergency leader. If the W. E. C. should fail of definite accomplishments, with the great powers deadlocked over issues, the small countries' representatives at London are talking of forming a bloc and asking the Italian Premier to direct it. Emile Fancqui of Belgium voices their determination. At Stockholm 10 days ago a tentative union brought together Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg—His four power pact has justly enhanced Il Duce's reputation.

¶ Brooklyn, N. Y., follows the trial of a ring which stole high-priced automobiles and sold them in foreign countries. The U. S. District Attorney says the thieves, one of whom skipped $10,000 bail and another of whom is believed to have been slain by the gang, stole 230 splendid cars, 124 in Brooklyn. The 16-cylinder limousine belonging to the wife of Senator Hastings, defender of former Mayor Walker, was sold to Gen. Chen Ueh Shii and with two others delivered in China. Six natty cars went to Persia. Skill, resourcefulness, suavity, courage—Men with these high talents will now pay for their misuse.

Courageous Champion Of Austria's Freedom

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Keystone

DR. ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS

Chancellor, Who Is Trying to Stem Wave of German Fascism.

Berlin Counters Habicht Arrest With Reprisals

Austrian Diplomat Seized —Breach of Immunity Alleged by Reich

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 14—The question of diplomatic immunity, raised by the arrest by the Austrian Government of Herr Theodore Habicht, newly-appointed press attaché at the German Embassy in Vienna, has been brought to immediate issue by the arrest here today of Dr. Erwin Wasserbaeck, who holds a correspondingly diplomatic post in the Austrian legation in Berlin.

Herr Wasserbaeck was later released on condition that he leave Germany immediately.

The German view is that Herr Habicht was entitled to freedom from arrest as having been accredited by the Reich's Government to its legation in Vienna. This immunity, it is claimed, overrides the Austrian contention that Herr Habicht had not been accepted as persona grata by the Dollfuss Government.

An official statement explains Herr Wasserbaeck's expulsion as a protest against Herr Habicht's imprisonment. It also claims that the Austrian Government put itself in the wrong on two points, firstly, not acknowledging that Herr Habicht is accredited to the German Embassy, secondly, arresting him while negotiations over diplomatic immunity are still proceeding.

The situation is delicate and comment upon it here is guarded. It is not understood to be denied that Herr Habicht was one of the ablest exponents of National Socialism in Austria. Herr Habicht is charged by Austrians with subversive activities in his rôle of chief of the Hitler party for Austria.

The Frankfurter Zeitung today says that it would be a mistake to regard what is happening in Austria as merely a struggle for Anschluss. "Anschluss," the paper continues, "is and remains a voluntary act on the part of both nations and Germany would never take so preposterous a step as that of endeavoring to embrace its Austrian brother by force. On the other hand, no one can deprive the German Government of the responsibility of deciding for itself when this problem has become ripe for solution."

Ideals of 'Old Austria' Put to Stern Test By Rush of Hitler Forces

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA — Austria's future is in the balance, with "New Austria" under Herr Adolf Hitler seeking a new era in close unity with Germany, while "Old Austria," showing remarkable strength and initiative under the diminutive but forceful Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, clinging to the cultural ideals of its past and counting freedom its most prized possession.

There is no denying that the Government feels itself in a serious situation in face of the Fascist onrush, but the increasing support of Austrian patriots for Dr. Dollfuss in

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Drug Control Efforts Checked By Treasuries of Illicit Trade

Geneva Reports Indicate Profit of $1,872,000 a Day to Traffickers in Heroin Alone—Main Drive Now Directed Against Use of That Narcotic

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Anti-opium experts here estimate that the illicit trade in heroin—not counting the "legitimate" trade in narcotics for medical purposes—brings profits of nearly $2,000,000 a day to those engaged in the traffic. That the traffickers have such large cash resources at their disposal is said to account for the corruption the trade introduces into many governments, even reaching to officials of the highest rank.

To cope with this situation, the League of Nations Opium Section works on a budget of 240,000 Swiss francs per year ($48,000 at par), of which about 80 per cent is allotted to salaries. Fortunately, the League has forces behind it which are greater than the power of money, but its anti-opium workers frequently find themselves confronting a wall of wealth raised by the illegitimate profits of the drug-runners.

Heroin has become the principal drug of addicts. Morphine and cocaine have taken a secondary place in the illicit traffic. Morphine upon being converted into heroin remains approximately the same in volume, but becomes about eight times as powerful from the addict's point of view. Heroin is also much simpler to take, and for these reasons is the form of narcotic against which anti-opium workers are directing their principal attention. Large sums are involved in the morphine and cocaine traffic, but the figures for heroin alone are sufficiently high to indicate the "money power" behind this form of organized evil.

The sums involved in the illicit heroin traffic, when conservatively estimated from known facts, attain almost astronomic figures. The annual turnover can hardly be less than $690,000,000.

This estimate is reached by the following process: One kilogram of the drug, according to the League of Nations' A B C of narcotic drugs, provides 200,000 maximum doses. The price per dose at which it reaches the addict varies enormously, according to local circumstances. Hardly anyone handles the stuff without taking a profit of 1000 per cent. A price frequently paid in China is 3 cents gold per dose. This may fairly be taken as an average price in China. In the United States, 50 cents per dose is often paid, but 25 cents may be taken as a very conservative average. In other coun-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

U. S. Cities Urged To Lighten Loads Assumed in Boom

Improvident as Micawber in Dickens, Cornick Says of Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 14—"Let's have done, once and for all, with the 'Mr. Micawber' of governmental financing." With this plea Mr. Philip H. Cornick, Institute of Public Administration, New York, summarized his analysis of the debt problem of American cities, before yesterday afternoon's session of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association here.

Mr. Cornick's presentation uncovered a recurring lack of foresight in American cities in financing improvements. Each period of rising prices with its concurrent prosperity has brought unrestrained expansion with huge increases in the bonded debt, his report revealed. Plans for retirement of these bonds were based, not on reasonable expectations, but on Micawber-like hopes that something would turn up, he showed.

"The solution of the debt problem in most of our cities consists simply of reducing future increases in bonded debt to a point well below the amounts by which old debt is reduced," stated Mr. Cornick.

Mr. Cornick opposed the suggestion that the Federal Government should purchase municipal notes issued in anticipation of taxes levied but not yet collected whenever no other market is available, because his analysis of delinquent taxes reveals a great majority of those uncollectible as levied against vacant properties. He saw no justification for the Federal Government's aiding speculative municipalities at the risk of becoming the largest owner of vacant lots in the world.

Mr. George P. Gordon, commissioner of finance of Ottawa, Ont., at today's session gave budgeting for 100 per cent of each year's estimated expenditure—fully meeting current costs from current revenues—and ceasing from increasing public debt as two most necessary steps for sound municipal financing.

Responsibility for solving the municipal government's problems is not entirely the public officials', according to Mr. C. C. Tillman, director of finance, Toledo, Ohio, who outlined some duties that belong to the citizen.

These duties, he said, are to elect to office only candidates worthy of the trust to be imposed; to support in every way possible those whom the majority elect; to inform himself on his community's needs and problems; to pay his taxes, if he can, as soon as he can, with the feeling that he is meeting his just share of the costs.

Veterans Offered Work in Forests At Boston Bureau

Contingent of 875 to Get Jobs but Only 250 Have Applied

World War veterans interested in enrolling in the veterans' contingent of the Citizens Conservation Corps for forest jobs are advised by Lieut.-Col. William J. Blake, regional manager of the United States Veterans' Bureau, to file applications at the regional offices at 600 Washington Street immediately. Completed applications received up to the present number about 250. The Massachusetts quota will be 875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blake has sent detailed rules concerning the enrollment of veterans to mayors of all cities and to chairmen of all boards of selectmen in order to facilitate the forming of the veterans' contingent.

The points to be considered in the selection of veterans place stress on his being unemployed, a citizen of the United States with service in the armed forces of the United States during the World War, and an honorable discharge from such service. He must be able also to perform ordinary manual labor, such as will be done in the camps.

New Hampshire Opens Five Forestry Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 14—New Hampshire's five forestry camps, in which no less than 1000 young men will be given employment for the next six months, were opened yesterday, it was stated at the office of Mr. John H. Foster, State Forester. The camps are located at Danbury, Deerfield, Tamworth, Goshen and East Jaffrey.

Supervision over the 200 in each camp will be by one regular army captain, one lieutenant and at least six non-commissioned officers. One work superintendent and 12 supervisors, appointed by the New Hampshire Forestry Department, will have actual charge of the work to be done at each camp. Except for the recruits that will occupy the New Hampshire camps, the state department will name about 30 for each camp.

Workers Pitch Camp On Coolidge Preserve

PLYMOUTH, Vt., June 14 (AP)—Preparations for reforestation work on the Calvin Coolidge Forest Preserve were well under way today with 200 Rhode Islanders of the Citizens Conservation Corps making their camp shipshape. The preserve adjoins the Coolidge farm and the camp of the foresters is about two miles from the Coolidge homestead.

Tammany Meets Stone Wall on Tax; New Plan Sought

Fusion Ticket Gaining From Uncertain Stand of Wigwam Chiefs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 14—Mayor John P. O'Brien, having failed to inspire his fellow citizens with confidence that his program to levy $30,000,000 in new taxes warrants more than hostility, today is marking time with his Board of Estimate colleagues, hoping, like Micawber, that "something will turn up."

Meanwhile civic, trade and independent political organizations have issued a call for a mass meeting next week to protest against the proposed automobile and bridge taxes or any other additional taxation, and fusion forces are going ahead with their conferences to pick a candidate for mayor to oppose the Tammany nominee at the polls in November.

In issuing the call to citizens, "irrespective of political affiliations," to join in a mass demonstration of protest, the delegates representing the anti-Tammany forces unanimously denounced the "fantastic attempts to impose additional taxes in the face of the present extravagance and waste and the moneys spent for high salaries, favoritism in high places and inefficiency in all departments of our municipal government."

Indications today are that Mayor O'Brien and the municipal counsel have come to regard his motor tax scheme as virtually annihilated by the opposition that has developed. The reason for refusal to officially pronounce it so, it was said in political quarters, was due to the wish to find new revenue sources to couple with the announcement of the abandonment of the inequitable schedule originally tried on the taxpayers.

One of the chief worries weighing on City Hall has to do with unemployment relief, and Mayor O'Brien in an address last night said that unless new sources of revenue were found, the city would have to turn to private agencies.

"There are indications that we have reached a point where our resources are coming to an end," he said. "We are carrying on, however, as no other great city in the country has done."

The Mayor's attitude with regard to his tax program and the relief fund situation is the feature of the situation here today. This official uncertainty offers a striking contrast to the cocksureness with which the $30,000,000 new revenue plan was launched a little over a week ago after the high-handed precedent set by the James J. Walker mayoralty.

Russia Offers to Buy Goods Worth Billion; Plan for Pay Omitted

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 14—Reviving his proposal for a pact of economic non-aggression, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, brought the World Economic Conference to attention today, not by this admirable suggestion but by offering to buy abroad in the near future $1,000,000,000 worth of goods. Before exporters fall over themselves on the doorsteps of Mr. Litvinoff's hotel it must be added that he suggested no means of paying for these orders.

Indeed Mr. Litvinoff sprang on the attentive conference one of his typical paradoxes. He suggested that the great cause of the world economic crisis is failure to consume. Very well, he continued, with a feeling presumably echoed by the Russian peasant, the Soviets are eager to consume. And he specified ways in which the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics can absorb nearly half of the world's metal production, one-third of the annual exports of machinery, 100 per cent of the existing stocks of many consumer goods, and the shipbuilding output. But still the Soviet Commissar omitted any reference to payment beyond asking for longer extensions of credit and more favorable entry of Soviet goods into other countries.

Mr. Litvinoff's non-aggression pact made little ripple on conference waters, although it was couched in sensational terms. And Mr. Litvinoff himself admitted the proposal had already been the victim of aggression and is imprisoned in the dungeon of a League of Nations committee.

Hull Opposes Trade Isolation; Britain Asks Stabilized Dollar; Review of War Debts Indicated

British Offer of Partial Payment Expected to Satisfy Roosevelt

Depends on 'Strings' Attached to Tender

Drafting of Note Preceded by Frequent Talks With British Ambassador

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 14 — The American reply to the formal British debt offer submitted yesterday was given to Mr. H. W. A. Freese-Pennefather, third assistant secretary of the British Embassy by Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, here this morning. The text of the British and American notes will be released simultaneously in Washington and London this afternoon.

It is generally accepted that an Anglo-American agreement for temporary payment has been achieved. No hint of the exact nature has been given other than that it will involve partial payment, pending negotiations for reviewing the whole debt issue.

Interest was aroused by a statement of Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, after a White House conference this morning, that the President's reply today would advance a "unique" plan of debt settlement, and "one that will be a real surprise." Mr. Roper declined to go further in the matter.

Congress to Voice Views

Despite Administration efforts, Congress is still in session as the zero hour for international pay day approaches. Unquestionably one of the reasons delaying adjournment is the desire of Senators to have the sounding-board of Capitol Hill for their remarks when the President's debt note is published.

One rumor frequently heard was that Mr. Roosevelt had linked British concessions on currency stabilization with the question of debt revision.

The British debt installment falling due Thursday amounts to $75,950,000. Great Britain is America's largest debtor. Payments from other countries, now due, bring the total up to $144,413,674, of which $41,152,840 is principal and $103,260,834 interest.

Italy Enters Discussion

Considerable speculation surrounds the whole subject of debts for the Administration has been unusually uncommunicative lately with Congress still lingering on Capitol Hill. However, it is known that the substance of the formal note was conveyed verbally to the Administration at the call of Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, at the State Department yesterday.

Signor Augusto Rosso, Italian Ambassador, was another caller at the State Department yesterday and is understood to have laid before the Administration the attitude of his Government on the debt problem.

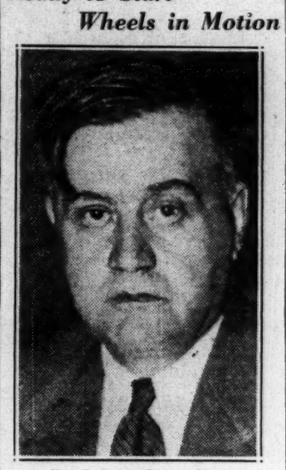
From high officials came the rumor that President Roosevelt might confer with congressional leaders before sending his reply to the British note. The latter message is not likely to be made public here until the American reply has reached London, when the two documents will be given out simultaneously.

Acceptance Seems Certain

The hope is expressed here that the Anglo-American debt differences have been patched up, temporarily at least. To support this view, it is contended that it is highly improbable the British Government would have gone to the point of sending a formal communication to the United States at this late hour if it had not received assurances that the proposal it contained would not be turned down.

Many conversations between the British Ambassador and State Department officials preceded the dispatch of the written proposal and the parley would have certainly not gone beyond that form, it is felt, if only failure was forecast. Indeed, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimated in his speech in Parliament yesterday that a rebuff of the British advances was not expected.

Ready to Start Wheels in Motion



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Keystone

BRIG.-GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON

Probable Administrator of Industrial Recovery Act.

Control Measure Hailed as Biggest Prosperity Boost

Roosevelt Calls Cabinet in Move to Get the Great Machine in Motion

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 14—With the gigantic national industrial recovery act lying on President Roosevelt's desk awaiting his signature, its final passage by Congress was hailed in many quarters here as the climax to the Administration's herculean eqorts to construct a machine powerful enough to pull the entire country out of the slough of depression and back onto the high roads of better days.

Immediately after its passage the President set about making plans for starting the wheels of the great $3,300,000,000 instrument for recovery. He first summoned a conference of Cabinet officers and other advisers concerned with coördinating the functions of the new act with those of the farm relief and other recovery measures already in operation.

As soon as the measure is signed the President is expected to announce the appointment of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson as administrator of the act, an appointment which, though officially unannounced, has been generally assumed since the General took over preliminary organization of the administration provided under the bill. The new administrator will take over the task equipped with war-time experience on the War Industries Board, the model after which the new recovery administration is patterned.

His war record also includes the authorship of the selective draft law and his subsequent peace-time record a national reputation as an expert in handling of economic and industrial problems. He has been employed for some time on the staff of technical advisers maintained by Mr. Bernard M. Baruch.

Under General Johnson's authority the personnel of the new administration has already been tentatively selected and it is understood that he is prepared to start the act operating within an incredibly short time. His efforts at speedy fulfillment of the act are further aided by a widespread eagerness on the part of industry to coöperate.

Already many industries are preparing suggested codes for gov-

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Mattern Returns To Khabarovsk

MOSCOW, June 14 (AP) — Storms held Jimmie Mattern today at Khabarovsk, Siberia, where he unexpectedly returned eight hours after taking off on the transpacific leg of his world flight.

The American aviator, who has been delayed by bad weather, machine trouble, and wrong directions, landed the second time at Khabarovsk at 6:20 a. m., Moscow time, Tuesday (10:20 p. m., Monday, E. S. T.). At 10:15 p. m., Moscow time, Monday (2:15 p. m., E. S. T.), he left Khabarovsk on the 2500-mile jaunt to Nome, Alaska. At that time he was nine days and 54 minutes out of New York, his starting point.

His return to the eastern Siberian town was the third forced landing of his journey. The first was at Belovo, Siberia, and was due to a faulty gas line. The second was at Sofisk, when he lost his bearings en route to Khabarovsk.

Petroleum Bill Approved

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 14 (By U. P.)—Congress yesterday approved the Administration's petroleum bill which would regulate domestic consumption of oil and local gasoline prices. The measure also encourages the search for petroleum in this country.

Spokesman for America Says World Recovery Demands Accord

Old Nationalism Decried as Futile

British Chancellor Declares Equalization of Exchange Vital to Program . .

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 14—The voice of untrammeled and lofty idealism, pleading for new economic policies to replace the old nationalism and isolation, spoke to the World Economic Conference when the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, gave his warm, eloquently-phrased plea.

His appeal was in striking contrast to the precise, concrete delineation this morning by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, of the lines beyond which the British Government was unprepared to go. Yet both speakers in their curiously different ways brought a tangible contribution to the conference.

Though Mr. Hull stuck to the methods of intangible appeal and refrained from any specific suggestions, he announced that the American Government would have concrete proposals when the appropriate moment arrives. And despite the general nature of his plea, the American Secretary took a position diametrically opposed to the forces of economic nationalism in his own country. If it is correct that substantial groups connected with the "brain trust" believe the United States can achieve prosperity by its own efforts, Mr. Hull has definitely ranged himself in vigorous opposition to them.

The head of the American delegation described such efforts as "futilely and foolishly trying to lead a hermit's life." He insisted that the bootstrap methods of isolationists have proved fruitless. Naturally, he admitted that improvement can to a moderate extent be effected by domestic efforts, and he pointed to President Roosevelt's achievements. But through Mr. Hull's lips the American Government officially proclaims equal necessity for an equally important international program of remedies.

Tariffs Protect Inefficiency

In the tariff field "the Tennessee warhorse" sniffed the powder scents of protectionists. Excessive barriers, he reminded the conference, merely protect inefficient industries, industries clearly not justifiable economically. He advocated a sane, middle course based upon consideration of world coöperation as well as nationalist interest.

The Secretary of State laid great stress upon his favorite thesis which goes straight to fundamentals and declares the real problem is to build up the will and determination on the part of nations to coöperate. In his view when the nations make up their minds to progress such concrete steps as those discussed by Mr. Chamberlain will follow as logical sequence.

In the monetary field Mr. Hull called for temporary stabilization of exchanges to be followed by price raising and final stabilization. Here again he seemed to be combating the extreme unorthodox inflationists in the United States itself when he outlined the price raising method, not as an alteration in the value of the dollar, but as a stimulation of natural sources of employment, to restart the wheels of industry and commerce, and so build up consumer power that a rise in price level makes inevitable.

The conference, which had been awaiting Mr. Hull's speech for two days, found it noncontroversial. But in liberal circles, in press and public galleries where a crusading zeal still beats for low tariffs, great and genuine enthusiasm was aroused. In short, the ordinary men to whom Mr. Hull appealed, instead of the diplomats, answered him with heartfelt amen.

Chamberlain Outlines Policies

Mr. Chamberlain delivered a long and complete statement of British policy on the entire gamut of world financial and economic issues.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made many pointed references to American policy, the most important of which was in effect a request that the United States establish an exchange equalization fund to end the present mild fluctuations of the dollar.

Mr. Chamberlain's appeal for control of the wandering dollar by Washington and New York authorities fits in closely with current negotiations at the Bank of England and the British Treasury looking toward pegging both British and American currencies. He pointed out stability of currencies is the first vital objective before the conference in order "that trade may not be hampered by violent and unpredictable fluctuations. This will be achieved in so far as principal countries use their resources in order to counteract fluctuations in the value of their currency caused by temporary movements of capital rather than by fundamental economic factors."

It is widely held abroad that the United States is not utilizing its resources to counteract dollar fluctuations, and temporary stabiliza-

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Sky Hooks for Planes, Pumpless Tires And Street Caller Shown by Inventors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 14—Everything from a hook that catches airplanes on the fly to collapsible tricycles for conductors to use when summoning aid for stalled trains are displayed at the National Inventors' Congress, opening here yesterday.

More than 200 inventions ranging from a wingless "airplane" equipped with skis and "able to speed over the snow at 175 miles an hour," a chromatic harmonica holder, to "Iron Bobby," the perfect golfer, and a simple wire "gadget" for preventing the electric iron from mussing the clothes, attracted a large throng to the impressive display in the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Considerable attention was given the airplane landing affair which is designed for installation on the tops of buildings after the manner of dirigible masts. A long overhanging arm catches a ring attached to the upper wing of the plane, and after contact the arm swings around the mast until the plane's momentum subsides sufficiently for the passengers to alight. Taking off involves a reversal of the process.

And no longer need John Motorist consider the air in his tires, for some gladsome man has invented a small pump which fits inside the wheel hub and automatically keeps the balloons at the correct pressure by way of a pipe running through a spoke to the inner tube. "And why didn't somebody think of that before?" visitors are asking.

But the comfort of those who ride the trolley wasn't neglected, for a drowsy commuter invented a device for mechanically calling the names of streets in a clear and—it is to be hoped—loud voice.

Women were represented by a considerable number of exhibits of such widely divergent things as internal combustion engines and hair curlers and were responsible for a large portion of the inventions shown.

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot revisits St. Louis; and you will be entertained by taking the armchair journey he provides in his Watching the World Go By on the back page.

Our Paris fashion expert gives some valuable hints in "For the Summer Holiday" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

In a green plain, backed by the Alps, rises a hill. It is crowned by Gruyères, a city known to the world for its cheeses, but only to the traveler for its laces—as you will note on the Home Forum page.

Mr. Scroggins, Come Play, and some Ad-O-Grams await you on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and the tenth article in "Your New England Caravan."

Bolting Congress Checks Roosevelt On Cruise Planned Up Maine Coast

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 14—President Roosevelt's seagoing schooner trip and his attendance at the Groton commencement exercises on Friday have been thrown into uncertainty by the failure of Congress to adjourn.

If the President finds he cannot go on the cruise to Campobello Island, the three sons—James, Franklin Jr. and John—may go alone. On the other hand, the trip was planned so the boys could be with their father, so they may decide to give it up entirely and come to Washington to see him.

Mrs. Roosevelt said yesterday her plans for the rest of the month were dependent on her husband and sons. If any of them go to Campobello, she wants to get there about three days in advance to fix up the house. She will not go on the schooner, which has only room for six persons, but will drive leisurely in her roadster from Hyde Park, where she expects to go after the Groton exercises. Next Monday she is scheduled to be at a fashion guild luncheon in New York, and Tuesday to attend the state Democratic women's meeting in Syracuse.

Franklin Jr. graduates from Groton School on Friday, and the original plan was for him and his younger brother, John, to meet the President's boat at some point along the coast. With four other young men, Franklin Jr. sails third class for Europe on July 5, and his mother plans to be at the dock to see him off. On his return next fall, he will enter Harvard University, where his father was graduated.

The President's wife returned to Washington yesterday by airplane from New York after her flying trip across the continent and a week-end with relatives in Orange, N. J. She expects to spend the next three days resting and catching up on her mail before she leaves for New York and Campobello.

Insurance Plan For Bank Deposits Is Raising Issues

Question as to How It Will Work Is Resulting in Much Speculation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 24—A program of insuring depositors in American banks against loss, starting next Jan. 1 is included in the Glass-Steagall banking bill, just passed by the Senate and the House. Will it work? That is the question being asked on all sides in the capital today.

To get the measure of the task imposed on the new insurance scheme, the record of past United States bank failures must be surveyed.

In rough figures, America had a generation ago about 30,000 banks; today there are about half that number. In the past dozen years about two out of every five banks have failed. In 1931 some 2290 banks failed. In 1932, another 1450 banks failed. Even today approximately 5000 banks, with $5,000,000,000 of frozen deposits, still have their doors closed from the universal bank "holiday" of last March. It is to end all this that the new deposit insurance act is passed.

Definitely Emerges

The fact definitely emerges that the new banking law is asked to accomplish one of the most drastic and radical reforms in American history, and almost overnight to insure practically every American bank depositor against financial loss, despite a past record of extraordinary bank failures. It is no wonder that the question is repeated, "Can it work?"

The Glass-Steagall Act achieved a last-minute legislative triumph, after its sponsors had given up all hope, and was about the only measure to profit by the anticlimax of Congress's failure to adjourn. The triumph of the act was the measure of the national cry for banking reform, and an index of the popular support for the deposit insurance feature. The act carried other vitally important financial features but none has attracted attention like this.

It is significant that the deposit insurance feature was resisted by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, sponsor of the bill, and was also fought by President Roosevelt and Mr. William E. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury. A great majority of the House of Representatives approved the plan, however, and Mr. Glass finally accepted it, as he told the Senate yesterday, to forestall something worse.

When asked if the new bill would result in a unified banking system, Mr. Glass, with a smile, made the significant reply: "That's the only thing that appeals to me in the insurance of deposits provision."

Telephones Congratulations

President Roosevelt immediately telephoned his congratulations to Mr. Glass and declared it the best banking bill since the Federal Reserve Act, of which Mr. Glass was also co-author.

The pros and cons of the deposit insurance feature are brought out in typical disputes carried on here. Both sides agree something had to be done about banking. Both sides admit the new insurance proposal is one of the most radical efforts at reform since the prohibition act. But whereas the "orthodox" financial school opposes the measure, the reform group insists it will be successful and that the blight of bank failures will be removed from the American scene at last, as it has been from every other great nation.

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President Calls Glass In Praise of Bank Act

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 14

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT called Senator Carter Glass (D.), of Virginia, by telephone last night to congratulate him on approval of his banking bill, which the Chief Executive characterized as "the best piece of banking legislation since the Reserve Board act."

Features of Recovery Bill

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 14—The following is a summary of what the gigantic industrial recovery and public works act provides as the major item in President Roosevelt's broad program for restoration of economic prosperity in the United States:

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY FEATURES

1. Enunciates a policy of increased industrial production through government control with the primary objective of raising prices and the resultant ultimate objective of raising wages and purchasing power.

2. Establishes a federal agency with authority to bring about this objective by recognizing and enforcing trade agrements or codes of fair competition designed to eliminate cut-throat competition, sweat shops and other elements which obstruct an orderly advance in production and prices. Violators are subject to a $500 fine.

3. Authorizes the setting aside of the antitrust laws by the new agency to make such agreements possible.

4. Authorizes the compulsory licensing of industrial units to force compliance with trade agreements and codes of fair competition. Every such code or agreement must recognize the full right of labor to self-organization and collective bargaining.

5. Authorizes the President to lay down an embargo against the import of any commodity which is found after investigation to be "detrimental to the effectuation of the policy of this title."

6. In particular authorizes regulations to control the transportation of petroleum and its products and to outlaw production in excess of pro-rata agreements or regulations.

PUBLIC WORKS AND CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

1. Sets up a federal emergency administration of public works which shall draft a $3,300,000,000 program of public works construction and administer work under this section for a two-year period.

2. Such work may either be direct federal construction, in which case the Federal Government will bear the entire cost, or work undertaken by states, municipalities or other public bodies, in which case only 30 per cent of the total cost shall be borne by the federal authority.

3. Under this section the President is given permissive authority to build the navy up to the full limit provided in the London treaty of 1930, to build up the navy and army air corps, and such other army projects as mechanization of tactical units.

TAX FEATURES

1. Increase in federal gasoline tax to 1½ cents.

2. Federal tax of 5 per cent on dividends to be levied at the source.

3. Excise tax on the declared capital stock value of corporations of one-tenth of 1 per cent. Should the corporation income exceed 12½ per cent on the declared value, a tax of 5 per cent shall be levied on the surplus profits.

4. Elimination of the capital loss carry-over and other administrative features which left loopholes for income tax evasion, as brought out in the Morgan hearings.

5. Three-year extension of corporation consolidation return authority with increase of 1 per cent in income tax rate on consolidated returns instead of the present three-quarters of 1 per cent.

6. Extension for an additional year of all excise and "nuisance" taxes adopted in the 1933 Revenue Act.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES WRITTEN IN BY THE SENATE:

1. All federal income tax returns may be made public property at discretion of the President.

To begin with, here is the viewpoint of the measure's advocates:

The proposed insurance, they declare, will be supported by the banks entering the pool themselves. An initial assessment of one-half of 1 per cent of their total deposits is required, and if the experiment proves costly, additional assessments of one-quarter of 1 per cent will be made from time to time. Thus a direct financial interest is placed on the bigger banks for almost the first time to raise banking standards all over the country, and to prevent failures.

Second, no bank can enter the insurance pool till an examination has been held. It has been the fault of American banking in the past that examinations were too often superficial. Most bank failures have occurred in state banks where, it is asserted, examination has been particularly slack. Now it is declared a tremendous pressure for higher bank standards and better examinations will come from the banks themselves.

Better to Tax All

Finally, advocates of the measure declare that even if some bank failures ensue it is better to tax all the banks of the country to meet the loss, rather than to let the burden fall with crushing force on the individual depositor, who has no means of protecting himself. So much for the major arguments in behalf of the act.

Against the new act are arrayed the conservative forces of orthodox banking practice. In general their argument is the pragmatic one that "It can't done." They recite the similar experiment in bank deposit insurance in some ten states, and point to the incontestible fact that it failed, more or less disastrously in each case.

Some of them declare there is no more hope of insuring banks against failures than of insuring grocery stores. Why should a strong bank be made to carry the burden of a weak one? they ask. They contend a man who has an investment in a bank has no more right to federally imposed insurance than one who buys a stock or bond.

The final argument is possibly the strongest. American banks have been badly run and badly managed, they assert; reform should strike at the root of the trouble: Poor regulation, inadequate supervision, political graft in examination, absence of a unified bank system, and the ban on bank-branches, rather than jump at the objective by legislative fiat.

Until the faults at the heart of the American banking structure are extirpated, they assert, it will be impossible to insure bank deposits with any ultimate hope of success.

Such are the two positions. While these two attitudes remain still unreconciled, the measure itself has actually passed and the great financial experiment will soon be tried whatever doubters say about it. This is the American way of doing things and the result promises to give ground for debate for years to come.

Architects Aid In Giving Boston New Playground

South End Lot That Held an Old Stable Rapidly Undergoing Conversion

Because unemployed architects in Boston have had the time to lend their talents to socially constructive work, the South End will acquire a new playground rather than a new cardboard-box tenement house. Workers began June 12 clearing the lot running between Pembroke and West Brookline Streets, where a stable had stood since Civil War days.

The lot today is filled with bricks that have crumbled from adjoining walls and with mortar that blazes in the sun. Scarred walls, from which the stable was ripped away, loom up over the excavation. In three weeks it is expected that this will all be changed, and that swings and slides and handball courts will wipe out one deteriorating sector in the city.

The project is part of the work being carried forward in this section by the South End Planning and Research Bureau, a branch of the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau. The bureau and its branches are constituted of architects and engineers unemployed in normal enterprises, who have continued their work on an emergency basis. Mr. William M. Pierce, director of the South End bureau, and his assistant, Mr. Eugene R. Murphy, have made the reclamation of vacant lots a part of their study and are supervising the present project.

The present enterprise represents a real need. A recent survey made by census authorities, determined that the site of the prospective playground is a center of small children and that as many probably can be served in this spot as anywhere in Boston.

Coöperation has been received by Mr. Albert H. Stoneman, head of the South End House, from many sources in promoting the playground. The Provident Institution for Saving lent the lot; L. P. Soule & Co. contributed the tools and equipment and the office for the superintendent was also donated.

In accordance with a recent suggestion from the emergency bureau that unemployed men could be used to good advantage on public works, the Department of Public Welfare supplied eight men for this job.

In the center of the lot there was, before the men started work, a squat and ingenious fort built by neighborhood children. The game inspired by the fort was hardly conducive to tranquillity, either for the participants or the city authorities. It consisted of one side throwing bricks at the other, with the latter huddled hopefully inside the fort.

This martial pastime will be given over in favor of organized play of a more socially desirable nature, it is anticipated

Senate Contest Over Veterans Stalls Congress

Measure Recommitted as Decks Are Cleared of Other Big Bills

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 14—With the legislative slate wiped clean of everything except veterans' benefit legislation, adjournment of the special session of Congress was today delayed only by an apparent deadlock between the veterans' bloc in the Senate and the White House.

Every indication was that the President stood adamant against any further losses to his economy program through increased concessions to veterans and was fully determined to veto the independent offices appropriation bill rather than let it go through in the form demanded by a majority in the Senate.

The veterans' bloc also gave evidence of a determination to lock horns over the issue and force Congress to stay in session at least until they can send the bill to the White House with far more liberal provisions for the ex-soldiers than the President is willing to consider.

Won First Round

They won the first round in this final tilt with the Administration last night when they succeeded in recommitting the independent offices bill, which carries veterans' benefit appropriations, back to conference over a relatively minor feature involving an additional $1,000,000 for hospitalization for non-service connected cases.

A contributory element to their success was the desire of a small group led by Senator Arthur Robinson (R.) of Indiana, to hold Congress in session until after tomorrow, when the war debt installments are due, in order that they may have an excuse for flaying the Administration's present tendency toward coöperation with Europe and prevent, if possible, any commitments at London which would end the era of American isolation.

These two groups, joining forces to discomfit the Administration, rolled up 48 votes against 31 on the motion to recommit the independent offices bill, thereby wrecking what up to that moment had appeared excellent chances for adjournment sine die last night.

The only chance for a compromise which will avoid a veto lies in the fact that such an outcome would react to the distinct disadvantage of the veterans themselves. President Roosevelt holds the whip hand. If the veterans' bloc persists in forcing its more liberal bill through the President can veto it, in which event the only course is for Congress to pass a joint resolution killing the appropriation figures until the next session.

Could Cut Benefits

Under such a procedure, the President could cut veterans' benefits just as much as he pleased and impound the unused funds. Knowing this, it would seem logical that the veterans' group would accept a compromise which would guaranty their friends far more protection than they would have if the bill were vetoed.

This setback to the Administration came as an unexpected climax to a day of almost breath-taking legislative speed in which almost every other major item still left on the program was cleared away.

At 4 o'clock a final vote was taken on adoption of the conference report on the industrial control-public works bill and 15 minutes later the Glass-Steagall bank reform bill had also been given the final approval of Congress. Both measures are today on President Roosevelt's desk awaiting his signature. The Senate then also gave its approval to the $3,480,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill and sent it to conference.

Revolutionary Changes

With the industrial recovery and banking reform bills, two of the most revolutionary changes ever enacted in the American economic system, out of the way the Senate has nothing of major importance to do now other than secure an agreement on veterans. In addition the Senate has only to dispose of various resolutions to hold up parts of the President's government reorganization program. This can easily be done since it requires only one more than a third of the Senate or House to prevent passage of the delaying resolution. Both chambers will have to adopt the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Passage of the industrial recovery bill yesterday put the finishing touch to the President's great coördinated program for restoring normal economic conditions in the United States. Revolutionary in the drastic changes made in the economic system, the bill gives the Government authority to place all industries under its control as to prices, wages, hours of labor, production and distribution. This will be enforced through a compulsory trade agreement and licensing system.

The bank reform bill, in addition to establishing a temporary system for the guaranteeing of bank deposits effective Jan. 1 to be followed by a permanent system July 1, 1934, contains the most sweeping reforms in the American banking system since the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in 1913.

Restoration Sought Of Disability Clause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Four groups of former service men, members of the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the United Spanish War Veterans, with more than 1000 members, have organized as the Associated War Veterans and adopted a charter with a constitution and by-laws, at a mass meeting here.

The first move of the newly organized association was to send telegrams to the Georgia delegation in Congress, with a demand that compensation decreases for wartime disabilities should not exceed 15 per cent and for the restoration of the presumptive disability clause. Another telegram was sent to Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) of Indiana, to express appreciation for his interest shown in disabled war veterans.

The charter of the Associated War Veterans states that it is political in nature and benevolent toward its members, and allows for a nation-wide growth of the organization.

Mr. Charles R. Bernhardt was elected temporary chairman until a charter can be obtained from the Superior Court, with Mr. Kenneth Murrell, Atlanta attorney, selected as temporary secretary-treasurer.

'Buy at Home' Goes Too Far in Mexico When States Boycott Neighbors' Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

MEXICO'S nationalistic campaign on behalf of products made in this country is having a good effect—too good, it now turns out.

Having built up a strong sentiment in favor of Mexican products over foreign goods, the commercial organizations are now faced with a problem of counteracting it to some extent.

Taking the idea of "protecting home industry" in earnest, several states and even small regions have been carrying on campaigns in favor of local products, urging consumers and retailers not to purchase from other states or from other regions producing the same goods.

The critical situation was revealed with a protest from industrial interests of Leon, Guanajuato, that the states of Sinaloa, Tabasco and Yucatan had practically boycotted shoes made outside of those states. The Confederation of Chambers of Commerce is mapping out a campaign to demonstrate that this "regionalism" is uneconomic and detrimental to the nationalistic campaign.

Converse Adds Four To Faculty Lists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—In an effort to build, on the firm foundation already laid, a greater Converse College, Dr. Edward M. Gwathmey, president, announced the addition of four new faculty members for the year 1933-34 and the instigation of far-reaching improvements in the institution's curricula.

Additions to the faculty staff include Dr. Peter A. Carmichael who has accepted the chair of professor of psychology. Dr. Francis G. Morgan, who has been professor of Biblical literature at Converse, will confine himself entirely to the department of education. Mrs. Elford Morgan, who has been instructor in history for the past four years at Converse, will be instructor of Biblical literature. Prof. N. Irving Hyatt has been appointed dean of the School of Music, while Mr. Walter Spry, pianist and teacher at the Columbia School of Music, will come to the Converse school of music. Prof. Horace Bowman will be a member of the faculty of the school of music as associate-professor of public school music and voice. He comes to Converse from the State Normal School, Pottsdam, N. Y., where he is now teaching voice and public school music.

Control Measure Prosperity Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

erning themselves, some of which have already been submitted to General Johnson for his approval. Assurance to the working man that such codes will not be accepted until they are as fair to labor as to the producer is seen in the fact that one code has already been rejected because General Johnson's labor adviser considered that labor had not been adequately represented in drafting it.

Support from Leaders

Enthusiastic support for the recovery bill came from business leaders. Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, called on industry to take immediate advantage of the provisions of the act and Mr. Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, which opposed many phases of the measure at the outset, said the final form represented "a great improvement" and urged manufacturers to coöperate in its administration.

At the same time Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced that a survey would begin at once, looking to the establishment of a scientific basis of schedules of living costs in various parts of the country which industrial groups could use as a core of their codes for minimum wages.

Speaking for the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Lund issued the following statement:

"The Recovery Act in its final form represents a marked improvement over the bill as it originally passed the House. While industry urged adoption of certain safeguarding amendments, some of which were adopted, it has at all times been in sympathy with the declared objectives of the legislation.

"The modification of the Borah amendment makes it clear that the rigid restrictions of the anti-trust law are not to apply in future. Industry has a right to be encouraged by this action. It will now have an opportunity to police itself against ruthless competition in the form of unregulated price-cutting.

Coöperation Urged

"In this case, as in many others, the character of administration is as important as the terms of the statute. With full confidence in the earnestness and fairness of the administrator, I urge that manufacturers give their whole-hearted coöperation to him and to the President in increasing employment and speeding up the business recovery which is already clearly under way."

Passage of the recovery measure, Mr. Harriman said, "constitutes a most important step in our progress towards business rehabilitation" and should "begin immediately to bring about a large measure of reëmployment and an increase in buying power throughout the country.

"The Act will permit legitimate business enterprise to lift itself above the destructive competition which has prevented recovery and which has been threatening to bring about complete economic demoralization.

"The Act permits the preservation of individual business units by giving them a chance to prove their own ability under fair competitive conditions. It provides the opportunity for the individual business unit to succeed upon its merits and upon its degree of ability in management.

"The Act will permit American firms, determined to protect American standards of living, from being forced through cut-throat competition to lower standards. It will permit them successfully to meet unfair competition from unscrupulous minorities in their industries which has been carried on at the expense of large numbers of employees.

"An immediate and widespread participation by industry and commerce in the benefits supplied by the act will quickly put large numbers of men to work and will immediately act as a spur to business generally.

Some large industries already are ready to submit their codes. Others should prepare to do so immediately."

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Hull Opposes Trade Isolation In London Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

tion should proceed without delay. Mr. Chamberlain turned to the ultimate return to gold and posed once more Britain's prerequisites to this operation. These include a rise in wholesale prices, adjustment of the factors which led to the breakdown of the gold standard, including settlement of reparations and war debts.

Thus the Chamberlain reference was a pointed bit of advice. It is countered by the American statement that Washington offers to constitute a joint equalization fund with Britain, and perhaps eventually with other powers, that the British themselves refuse, after stating that any removal of obstacles to trade, such as excessive tariffs and exchange restrictions, must finally guarantee the future workings of the standard which will assure an equitable supply of gold to all nations.

With these views the American delegation has little quarrel, although they dislike postponing the day of Britain's ultimate return to stability. They agree particularly with Mr. Chamberlain's fundamental conditions for the working of the gold standard. These were, first, withdrawal of gold from internal circulation and its use only for the settlement of internal balances; second, reduction in the legal minimum of gold reserves in central banks; third, closer permanent teamwork between central banks.

Differ on Shipping Subsidies

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was intended to serve as a conference chart. It was a typical declaration of a Conservative Government. It laid down Britain's objectives with precision, but its conflicts with American policy were on the whole few. The most striking was the demand for speedy abolition of shipping and export subsidies.

Significantly enough an unofficial private spokesman for American shipping interests arrived at the conference headquarters today as if apprehending that international attack would be made on grants to the United States merchant fleet. Whether the American farm bill is also an export subsidy is open to some debate, although many believe it is rightly so interpreted. Hence Mr. Chamberlain's demand for subsidy abolition involves a test of major American policies.

However, a similarity of view with American policies is also reflected in Mr. Chamberlain's declarations On tariff reduction, particularly, the ideas of the tariff-making chancellor agreed with a large middle group of moderate tariff supporters in the United States.

Bilateral Tariff Policy

Mr. Chamberlain left the door open for a multilateral tariff reducing agreement, but frankly declared the best method in the British view is bilateral. This again resembles the Roosevelt policy of reciprocal trade treaties.

In connection with his tariff policies, however, Mr. Chamberlain notified the world of Britain's definite abandonment of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment to be replaced by a policy in which concessions are to be granted only when concessions are given in return. In other words, Britain espouses what is called conditional, or bargaining, most-favored-nation treatment.

At the same time Mr. Chamberlain gave but scant comfort to those who wish exceptions to such treatment to permit regional or group agrements. Actually he categorically said such agreements could not be permitted. But he added that temporary limited exceptions might be permitted and this gives hopes to those large groups which believe a tariff solution rests with the formation of natural economic alliances on a regional basis.

General Agreement Shown

As far as other fundamental observations in Mr. Chamberlain's speech go, widespread agreement prevails in conference circles. His interpretations and definitions of policy have certainly assisted the conference's work and provided a clear analysis for the future guidance of all delegations.

The day's meeting began with the encouraging announcement that 19 nations have joined the tariff truce which runs until July 31. Before the end of that period is reached the American delegation will propose a further extension. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, appealed for expansion of the list of countries which have already adhered and a few minutes later Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria raised the number to 20. Others are expected to follow with some rapidity.

The Austrian Chancellor, whose generally popular position in Europe is strikingly reflected in conference circles, was the first speaker. He received notable applause, particularly because the delegates were just reading the ticker news of the early morning arrest of an Austrian press official in Berlin. This event gave an edge to the Chancellor's remarks when he concluded with a quotation from Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" —"the best man cannot live in peace if his wicked neighbors do not leave him in peace."

Hymans Obtains Honor

M. Paul Hymans of Belgium, who, with Gen. Jan. C. Smuts of South Africa, is one of the two outstanding veterans of the Versailles conference, was unanimously elected vice-president and delivered a discussion on the causes of the world crisis. But these opening speeches, save of the big powers, are causing little interest. The entire assembly rejoices that the debate is limited to three days and looks forward to the formation of two committees to handle monetary and economic questions.

No inconsiderable contest has been waged over the chairmanship of these bodies with Mr. Hull initially mentioned for the economic committee. This tentative arrangement was canceled when the American delegation decided to run Mr. James M. Cox for the chairmanship of the monetary body, upon which post the French had set their hearts. The outcome is still in doubt. But whatever its result the real work of the London conference should commence about Friday.

The secret counterpart of the World Economic Conference — those potent little meetings of the "Big Three," Britain, the United States and France, which took place again today in the Bank of England and the British Treasury—is the scene of persistent but still unsuccessful labors to reach a pegging agreement on the pound and dollar.

Since it is held imperative that this agreement be reached before the World Economic Conference can progress far, the original time limits for stabilization talks have been extended. Apparently now Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, will remain at the Bank of England, and Prof. O. M. W. Sprague and Mr. James P. Warburg at the British Treasury, with their British and French conferees, until some kind of agreement is reached. Even modest progress is still inevitably held up by uncertainty over a war debts announcement and the way difficulties between President Roosevelt and Congress are to be avoided.

Rate of $4.30 Intimated

The following dominant national contentions are controlling these monetary discussions and producing their difficulties.

First, both Britain and France have united in urging early pegging of the dollar to end its continuing fluctuations.

Second, American representatives reply that the dollar cannot be fixed until it is seen what is to be done with the inflationist weapons in President Roosevelt's hands.

Third, the Americans state pegging can only be considered if at sufficiently high rate and their latest figure is reported to be $4.30. This is regarded high enough to encompass possible devaluation of the dollar.

Fourth, the British then reply they cannot accept so high a figure. They contend the pound is already pegged in relation to the French franc through operations of the stabilization fund, and therefore sole responsibility rests upon Americans who, they say, must place the dollar at a level which leaves the pound at its present degree of depreciation in relation with the franc.

These arguments, it is obvious, are incompatible. Significantly enough, the whole debate really returns to the prospective internal policy of the two governments. The United States wishes to raise prices domestically until they reach a level at which people can pay debts incurred at boom figures.

Economic Isolation Condemned in Hull's Speech

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Following is the text of the speech of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, delivered today at the London Economic Conference, as made public by the Department of State:

It is appropriate that the nations should meet in this great capital to deal with the crisis which besets them all. The compelling necessity for the present meeting of chosen representatives from 65 nations has been demonstrated by disastrous experience.

The whole panic-ridden world is looking to this conference for leadership with a program of basic relief and every participant here must realize at the outset that distressed peoples in every land expect concord, coöperation and constructive results from these proceedings. The success or failure of this conference will mean the success or failure of statesmanship everywhere, and a failure at this crucial time would long be conspicuous in history.

It is universally agreed that economic calamity with attendant losses, sufferings and hardships unparalleled in our time have for 3½ years afflicted each nation and the world in common. Depleted treasuries, collapsed price levels, a destroyed international finance and commerce, greatly diminished domestic production and consumption, 30,000,000 of unemployed wage earners, a prostrate agriculture, universal monetary and exchange instability, mountainous debt and tax burdens, constitute some of the awful panic experiences of recent years. The people of all nations now realize that despite unbounded opportunities, they are actually worse off and more insecure than they were 12 years ago and that the necessity for new policies and new leadership is obvious and urgent.

Restored Confidence Needed

This is a conference of sovereign governments; I have absolute faith in its complete ability, power and disposition to move the world, and this it will accomplish if it promulgates a program which, in conjunction with suitable domestic programs everywhere, will restore confidence, employment and full and stable prosperity alike in every country.

We would be false to the trust reposed in us by the anxious audience of humanity everywhere if this great tribunal were complacently to adjourn with the humiliating implication that we are incapable of providing new policies at all, and that the same nation-destroying, world-wrecking economic policies that have been in operation since the war must continue.

If we are to succeed, narrow and self-deflating selfishness must be banished from every human heart within this council chamber. If, which God forbid, any nation should obstruct and wreck this great conference with the short-sighted notion that some of its favored interests might temporarily profit while thus indefinitely delaying aid for the distressed in every country, that nation will merit the execration of mankind.

Ignoring all realities, all nations have strenuously pursued the policy of economic isolation, each futilely and foolishly striving to live a hermit's life.

Economic Isolation Condemned

The cherished idea of the extreme type of isolationist that each nation singly can, by bootstrap methods, lift itself out of the troubles that surround it has proven fruitless. Each nation by itself can to a moderate extent restore conditions by suitable fiscal, financial and economic steps.

Thus the Administration of President Roosevelt has within three months adopted an effective domestic program to promote business improvement in the fullest possible measure. The equal necessity for an equally important international economic program of remedies is clear. A brief examination of existing problems and conditions and the underlying influences chiefly responsible for their creation sustains this conclusion.

When every nation is visited by disastrous panic it is for the isolationist a mere coincidence. For him no panic has an international character, cause or cure. He credulously believes that the present depression just happened to come upon all countries at the same time and that, despite demonstrated failure to do so since 1929, each by its own local program can at will restore full prosperity.

Trade Barriers Piled Up

Economic nationalism as practiced since the war comprises every known method of obstructing international capital and trade such as high tariffs, quotas, embargoes, exchange restrictions and depreciated currencies. Many governments by manifesto are constantly changing their tariff and other obstructions so that their utter lack of stability is seriously destructive of business.

These trade barriers inevitably caused a disastrous reaction upon production, employment, prices and distribution within the confines of every nation. Under the ravages of these combined methods of extremism uncounted millions of people are starving in some parts of the world while other parts are glutted with vast surpluses. Raw materials are fenced off from factories, factories from consumers and consumers from foodstuffs.

How many nations can get along without world trade? The indispensable nature of international commerce is better understood when we recall that most Latin-American countries ordinarily sell abroad from 30 to 85 per cent of their total production of movable goods; England must sell 25 per cent; Germany 30 per cent; Canada 30 per cent; Australia 30 per cent; New Zealand 40 per cent and Japan 45 to 60 per cent. A serious decline of the international market can cause a severe impairment of the economic and financial life of these large exporting countries; and this in turn dislocates all foreign trade and, as has been demonstrated during this panic, cuts deeply into all production and throws tens of millions of wage earners out of employment.

Huge Decline in Exports

The strangulation of international trade from more than $50,000,000,000, the amount it should be according to the pre-war rate of annual increase, down to a rate less than $15,000,000,000, reveals a most tragic phase of this short-sighted and ruthless policy. An international transaction has become an exception rather than rule. Each country proposes to sell but not to buy, to export but not to import, and to get rich at the expense of the other.

The inevitable effect of these contradictory practices has been to reduce to the lowest level all prices of primary commodities bought and sold in world markets with similar effects upon commodity prices back in each country. The inability of peoples in different countries to transfer goods in payment of balances strains all domestic financial structures. Currencies and exchanges become unstable. These practices, offensive and defensive, have forced business in every nation to an artificial basis and plunged the world into economic war.

The more extreme proponents of these disastrous policies in operation during the post-war period, in a spirit of mistaken selfishness or unreasoning fear, have insisted strenuously upon the very minimum of economic contacts with other nations. Their slogan has been the talismanic word "prosperity," and each nation living by itself was to grow rich and the people everywhere were to wax fat and be clothed in purple and fine linen. In their eyes it was unpatriotic not to buy home-made goods, regardless of costs.

Disposal of Surplus Forgotten

In the making of tariffs thought was given only to the safeguarding of the home market even to the extent of protecting the more inefficient individual businesses, inefficient industries, and industries clearly not justifiable economically. No serious thought was given the disposition of surplus production through exchanges. The home market was to be kept separate from the world market and prices bearing no relation to those of other countries would be fixed arbitrarily within each nation.

Has not the time come for governments to cease erecting trade barriers with their excesses, rank discriminations and hate-breeding reprisals and retaliations?

Honest intelligence now compels the admission that nations are substantially interrelated and interdependent in an economic sense, with the result that international coöperation today is a fundamental necessity. The opposing policy of self-containment has demonstrated its inability either to avoid or arrest or cure the most destroying depression in all the annals of business.

Problem Declared International

This conference should proclaim that economic nationalism as imposed upon the various nations is a discredited policy; and from those who insist that the world should continue in this discredited policy the conference must turn aside. Many measures indispensable to full and satisfactory business recovery are beyond the powers of individual states. The extreme difficulty is manifest of one nation by itself undertaking largely to reduce its tariffs, or to remove exchange restrictions, or to stabilize its exchange and currency, or to restore the international financial credit and trade structure.

It is equally true that mutually profitable markets could only be obtained by the liberalization of the commercial policies of other countries, and this is only possible by the simultaneous action of all governments stabilizing exchange and currencies and reducing to a reasonable extent trade barriers and other impediments to commerce between nations.

This conference must formulate plans to deal effectively with these difficulties. Satisfactory conditions of peace and prosperity and human progress itself require the maintenance of a growing international commerce. The conference must make clear whether civilized countries can ignore this economic fact and shirk the duties which such facts impose.

Trade Mutually Advantageous

Let me here re-assert the principle that trade between nations does not mean the displacement of established home production and trade of one country by that of another. International trade is chiefly barter of a mutually profitable exchange of surpluses by different countries either directly or in a triangular manner. It specially contemplates, too, that an enterprising nation goes out into the world and locates and develops new markets for the goods it effectively produces.

The gradual and careful readjustment of the excesses of tariff and other trade barriers to a moderate level would not contemplate either unreasonable or excessive competitive imports against efficient domestic industry operated under normal conditions on the one hand nor monopolistic price advantages at home on the other.

This policy, if practiced generally among the nations, would insure healthier and more prosperous conditions in all industries at all efficient in every country. This broad program, while disclaiming extreme economic internationalism on the one hand, would challenge extreme economic nationalism on the other, and launch every nation upon a sane, practical middle course. It would reciprocally supplement efficient home markets with capacious foreign markets. In no other way half so feasible can the present 30,000,000 of unemployed wage earners be returned to work nor bankrupt agriculture be restored to solvency nor famished industry be brought back to normal.

Key to World Recovery

The world cannot longer go on as it is going at present. A successful meeting of this conference, in my judgment, is the key to widespread business recovery. While it is true that at the present time there does not exist a sufficiently informed public opinion in support of a necessary program of international economic coöperation, it is my firm conviction that the losses and sufferings of peoples in every country have been so great that they can soon be aroused into aggressive support of such a program.

The first and greatest task at the present juncture is the development here in this hall of a will and a determination on the part of nations vigorously to advocate this course. Thereafter plans and methods will readily take form. My firm prayer, therefore, is for a spirit of coöperation necessary to create a unified leadership and program in this conference that will carry hope to the unnumbered millions in distress throughout the world.

A preliminary step indicative of sincere purpose would be the immediate general adherence by all the participating governments to the tariff truce already agreed to by at least a dozen countries to continue to the end of this conference. The full program should comprise a suggestion of methods and plans of international cooperation.

Removal of Barriers

All excesses in the structure of trade barriers should be removed, all unfair trade methods and practices should be abandoned. The nations should attack these conditions and problems simultaneously and by as many effective methods as we can devise.

In the monetary field suitable measures must be taken to provide for an immediate policy which will give the greatest possible measure of stability for the period during which the groundwork will be laid for enduring reform. Simultaneously all the nations must stimulate the natural sources of employment, restart the wheels of industry and commerce and so build up consumer power that a rise of the price level will of necessity follow.

The conference must face the vexing problem of a permanent international monetary standard and lay down the proper function of the metals, gold and silver, in the operations of such a standard in the future.

Coincident with the immediate and ultimate monetary problems there is the necessity of taking measures for the removal of restrictions upon foreign exchange dealings. It may involve a balance sheet reorganization of certain countries. The American delegation is prepared to offer concrete suggestions in regard to all these questions.

The nations which sent us here are interested above all else in peace and prosperity and the prerequisite of either is a wise readjustment of economic policies. Economic conflicts, with some exceptions, are the most serious and the most permanent of all the dangers which are likely to threaten the peace of the world. Let this great conference, therefore, proceed to the Herculean task of promoting and establishing economic peace which is the fundamental basis of all peace.

Nations and Some Figures on Debts Owed to the United States June 15

Country	Amount owed	Paid Dec. 15, 1932	Due June 15, 1933
Armenia	$19,617,103		
Austria	23,752,217	(Postponed by international agreement)	
Belgium	406,555,000	Defaulted	$6,325,000
Czechoslovakia	165,571,023	$1,500,000	1,500,000
Estonia	17,303,743	Defaulted	284,322
Finland	8,803,295	186,235	148,592
France	3,921,547,932	Defaulted	40,738,568
Great Britain	4,499,520,000	95,550,000	75,950,000
Greece	12,167,000	(Funded separately over 20-year period)	
Hungary	1,977,917	Defaulted	28,260
Italy	2,007,406,125	1,245,437	13,545,438
Latvia	7,085,454	111,353	118,981
Lithuania	6,383,612	92,386	132,091
Poland	215,289,815	Defaulted	3,359,062
Roumania	63,860,560	.....	1,000,000
Soviet Union	327,583,071	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	61,625,000	.....	275,000

California Curbs Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Crime is decreasing in California, according to a report of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification. The crime "wave" that frequently occurs during periods of unfavorable economic conditions failed to break, it was stated. At no point during the last winter did the crime level rise to the highest point of the preceding winter.

South Carolina Plans To Electrify Farms And Light Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Farmers and industry should benefit equally from rural electrification in South Carolina, in the opinion of Mr. J. B. Parrott, engineer of the railroad commission's electrical utilities division, who stated that an act of the recent Legislature looking to the establishment of a pioneer system of farm electrification and highway safety signals offered extensive possibilities.

"In spite of our present financial condition," he continued, "farmers are continuing to ask to pay for rural service extensions and to use more electricity where it is available.

"Statistics show that the average monthly consumption of the rural customers served by power companies in our State is in excess of the customers residing within the incorporated limits of the cities, and reports from all rural territories, not only in this State but in other states, show increases in consumption and a continuing demand for service from farm customers.

"This indicates a bright spot in the electrical industry, and it is also a bright spot on those farms. Numerous farmers in this State have been visited and many spontaneous expressions of satisfaction created by electric service have been noted."

Dern Gives Diplomas To 346 at West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 14 (AP)—Diplomas were presented to 346 members of the class of 1933 at the United States Military Academy here yesterday by Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, and an address was delivered to the graduating class by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the army.

The first cadet to step up and receive his diploma was Kenneth E. Fields of Elkhart, Ind., who not only stood first in his class academically, but was first captain and regimental commander of the corps and winner of seven out of the nine awards for military and academic efficiency. Cadets received diplomas in the order of merit on the graduation roll.

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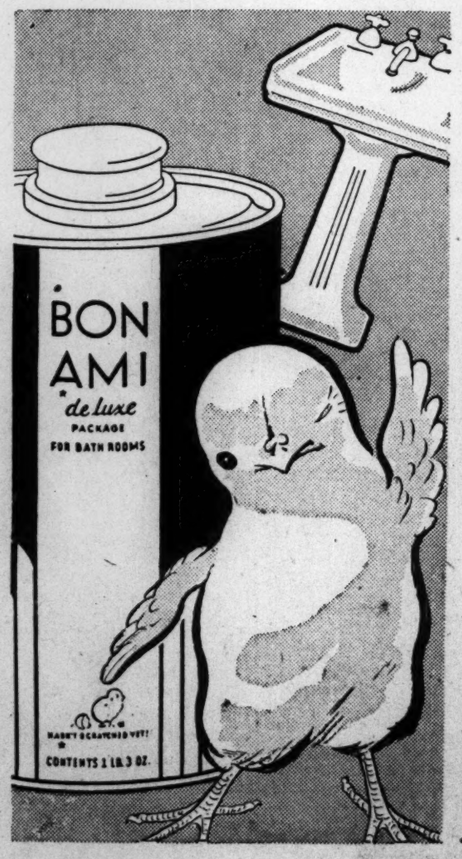

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World Peace Must Rest With Orient, Dr. Yih Declares

Curbing of Military Power of Japan Essential, He Tells Bostonians

World peace rests to a great extent upon settlement of the Far Eastern situation and no lasting peace can be brought about without the effective curbing of Japan's military power, Dr. Kollang Yih, senior Chinese Consul-General at New York, asserted here last night.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honor at the Twentieth Century Club by the Friends of China, Inc., Dr. Yih reviewed the Sino-Japanese situation, pointing out that for Japan the conquest from a military standpoint has been completely successful, but economically it has been costly.

"Exports to Manchuria," he said, "have increased, but only at the cost of decreased exports to China. Imports from Manchuria have increased, but it has been found necessary to restrict them to avoid competition with Japanese producers. Meantime, large sums have been poured into Manchuria by private investors seeking to develop the region, and these can be repaid only after considerable time.

The Japanese Government, he continued, "has taken a heavy loss in financing the venture. To recoup, it must count upon increased revenue from its South Manchuria Railway, upon the success of various subsidized companies engaged in exploitation of Manchuria and upon augmented tax revenues which will be possible if the venture enhances Japan's economic well-being."

Dr. Yih declared Japan, economically and financially, is growing worse every day. The nation is faced with gigantic burdens of taxation and budget deficits greater than any other country in the world. Japan's bank deposits are diminishing, its markets dwindling, its currency has fallen sharply.

"While Japan continues to sink, China continues to grow stronger," Dr. Yih averred. "Since the beginning of this conflict, the Japanese delegation has never wearied of saying that China is an unorganized nation to which the Covenant should not apply. I am glad to think that the Lytton Commission treated this Japanese contention with the contempt which it deserved."

Dr. Yih pointed out that a process of successful reconstruction and consolidation has been continued in China since September, 1931. His Government, he added, has been in power since 1926, and in spite of aggression in Manchuria, the Shanghai war, total stoppage of trade in central China, and appalling floods, "it is stronger, its administration more effective, its finances more secure, its difficulties fewer than when the year began.

"When the Manchurian case came before the League Assembly, every one of the 42 nations declared Japan in the wrong. . . . If we reject this verdict, we may as well say frankly that world opinion does not count; and that means, if we are consistent, that each people should go its own way, presumably armed to the teeth against all the rest. On the other hand, if we accept the verdict, it would be foolish to weaken about it."

Practically all of the 228 persons present represented various organizations, and several spoke, including Professors Albert Bushnell Hart, and J. Anton deHaas of Harvard, Mr. Edmond C. Bemis of the United States Department of Commerce: Dr. John Tyler of the Lions Club, Mr. Henry P Porter, president, Rotary Club of Boston, and Mr. Walter E. Doherty, president, Foreign Commerce Club. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh president of Boston University and of the Friends of China, Inc., presided.

Flag Exercises on Common

Exercises commemorating the 156th birthday of the American flag will be held this evening at 7 o'clock at the Parkman Memorial bandstand, Boston Common, under the auspices of the Boston Lodge of Elks, the Citizens Public Celebrations Association and the First Corps Cadets. The participating organizations will march from Copley Square to the Common and will be reviewed by Mayor Curley. Following the parade there will be a ceremony of the lowering of the flag by the 211th Coast Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Harry L. Spencer commanding.

Study of Waste Is Advocated For Timber Industry

Science Congress Hears Addresses on Forest Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 14—The appalling waste involved in manufacture of lumber, particularly in the Pacific Northwest, and the opportunity for natural science to combine with industry in the production of profitable by-products were emphasized by Mr. P. Z. Caverhill, chief forester of British Columbia, in addressing the Pacific Science Congress here.

Mr. Caverhill said the sawmill product of the forests of the Pacific coast amounts to approximately 12,000,000,000 feet a year—or about 1,000,000,000 cubic feet. In producing this material the industry passes over and wastes no less than 971,000,000 cubic feet of wood.

Use and waste are almost equal, he said, putting the figures in the ratio of 1000 to 941. He urged the chemists, the research laboratory workers, and engineers of the Pacific region to devise methods of overcoming this waste.

Will Add Millions

"Success," he said, "will add hundreds of millions to the forest industries of the Pacific; it will remove our greatest handicap in the practice of silviculture and it will materially advance the day when forest management is economically possible."

Mr. Caverhill's address came in the course of a symposium on forest management and forest products of China, New Zealand, Mexico, the United States and Canada by leading authorities from each of these countries.

Natural scientists are merely astute detectives; they are not super-men, but merely hard workers, said Dr. Davidson Black, geologist and anthropologist of the University of Peking, whose discovery of the so-called Peking Man some years ago made his name well known in research circles.

Dr. Black agrees with Dr. Ray Chapman Andrews in the contention that the Gobi Desert may be considered the cradle of mankind.

Strange Fish Reported

Fish which breathe with the aid of auxiliary lungs, others which climb trees and some which emit a grunting sound directing fishermen to their presence, were described by Dr. W. Birtwhistle, fisheries economist of the Federated Malay State.

That the Antarctic Continent supplies the key to unlock the mystery of the world distribution of animal and plant life, offering so many complications to natural scientists, was the contention of Dr. C. Skottsberg, Gottenberg, who advanced the theory that there was some union by way of the Antarctic Continent in late tertiary times between the three southern extremities of the South American, African and Australasian Continents, by which the movement was facilitated.

Prof. A. B. Baird, of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, reviewed a 50-year campaign in Canada against insect pests.

Seven nations and three continents were represented when honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws and Letters were conferred on six delegates to the congress at the University of British Columbia. The distinguished natural scientists selected by the university senate were Dr. H. M. Tory of Canada, Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan of the United States, Dr Shinkishi Hatai of Japan, Prof. G. I. Taylor, F. R. S., of Great Britain, Dr. C. J. Gravier of France, and Prof. G. Van Iterson of Holland. Prevented by political troubles in Peiping from attending the congress, Dr. Wen Hao Wong was also a recipient of an LL.D.

Events Tonight

Eighteenth annual international convention, National Association of Purchasing Agents; Annual banquet, address by Mr. David L. Podell, New York, former assistant United States District Attorney, on "Legal and Economic Aspects of the National Industrial Recovery Bill," Hotel Statler, Copley-Plaza, 7.

Fifth in series of "Six Evenings with the Arts," benefit Robert Gould Shaw Nursery School, 470 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.

Graduation exercises, Faelten Pianoforte School, Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Second in series of "musical suppers," entertainment by Miss Cecilia Payeska, clubhouse garden, 6:30.

Flower show, Concord Garden Club, Girl Scout Community House, Walden Street, Concord, until 9.

Annual spring outing, Association of Tufts Dental Alumni, Sharon Country Club, Sharon; annual business meeting, 6; dinner, 6:30.

Waltham School for Girls: Annual alumni supper, North Hall, school, 6:30; June party dance, School Hall, 8.

Annual lawn party, Harriet E. Sawyer Home for Aged Women, supper, 22 Parker Street, Malden, 5 to 7:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Loew's Orpheum—"Peg o' My Heart," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.

Loew's State—"When Ladies Meet," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.

Tremont—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:19 a. m., 12:30, 2:20, 4:10, 6:00, 7:50, 9:40 p. m.

Paramount—"Zoo in Budapest," 9:14 a. m., 12:18, 3:22, 6:26, 9:30 p. m.

Fenway—"Zoo in Budapest," 2:25, 5:28, 8:25 p. m.

Metropolitan—"The Little Giant," 11:11 a. m., 2:02, 4:53, 7:44, 10:35 p. m.

R. K. O. Keith—"Professional Sweetheart," 10:09 a. m., 1:13, 4:17, 7:21, 10:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Eighteenth annual international convention, National Association of Purchasing Agents: Closing general convention session, Hotel Statler, 9:30

Last day exhibition of students' work, Massachusetts School of Art, 364 Brookline Avenue, 9:30 to 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Ralph Johnson, flutist, and Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist, 2:45.

Annual outing Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Presidential Country Club, Wayland, all day.

North Easton garden openings, benefit Lowthorpe School of Architecture for Women; gardens of Mr. John S. Ames, Mr. Winthrop Ames, Mr. William Amory Parker and Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, 2 to 6.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "Sheep Raising," Lecture Hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 12.

Harvard University: Meeting, faculty of the Engineering School, University 5, 3.

Annual outing for underprivileged children, auspices Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, Lake Pearl, Wrentham, all day.

Noon meeting in interest of large construction program, auspices Boston Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 12.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to American rooms, by Miss Doane, 11.

Fourteenth annual convention, Quota Club International, formal opening, New Ocean House, Swampscott, morning; sightseeing trips, afternoon.

Theaters

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Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable Lucas, fifteenth century illustrated books "English Landscapes." Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. E. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court, the Fenway)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 48 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederick W. Gardiner.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. Closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of flowers, landscapes and mushrooms in pastel and water color by Eliza B. Blackford, June 5-16.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Kokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Other special exhibitions are North American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones, sea life; small American mammals. Through June.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General summer exhibitions.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General summer exhibitions.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Handwrought silver, a demonstrative exhibition of methods. Through June 15. Decorative glass by Sarah Ryel Comer. Through June 13. Pottery by members of the Pottery Workshop of Boston. Through June 20.

Power and Light Bill Wins Favor Before Committee

Electrical Transmission Between States Held Needed for Control

Based on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's special message, the legislative committee on power and light favorably reported today an emergency bill authorizing compacts between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and neighboring states relative to the interstate transmission of electricity and gas.

The bill provides that such compacts may be arranged with New York, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of establishing joint regulation and control of rates and charges for electricity and gas transmitted among such states. No such compact shall be binding on the part of this Commonwealth until approved by the General Court.

Following considerable debate, the House yesterday defeated a bill making permanent the additional $1 head tax now imposed to finance the old-age assistance law.

At a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee the bill passed by the Senate for the regulation of Boston taxicabs by the Public Utilities Commission was opposed by representatives of the Independent Taxi Owners Association. Mr. Abraham Miller of the taxi association said that Boston taxicabs were already well regulated by the Boston Police Department. It was contended that the proposed regulation would be detrimental to the independent taxi operator.

The Senate passed to be engrossed a bill eliminating educational requirements as a perquisite to the taking of Civil Service examinations.

The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on the bill already passed by the House on the recommendation of Gov Joseph B. Ely for an appropriation of $115,000 to readjust inequalities in the lower grades of compensation of state employees.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair; slightly cooler tonight; Thursday fair; slowly rising temperature; moderate north to west winds.

Maine: Fair; slightly cooler tonight; Thursday fair; slowly rising temperature in interior.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Fair, slightly cooler tonight; Thursday fair; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair; slightly cooler in east portion tonight; Thursday fair; slowly rising temperature in north portion.

Rhode Island: Fair; continued cool tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north and northwest winds, diminishing Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	66	74	Montreal	50	62
Bismarck	58	78	Nantucket	58	72
Boston	56	71	New Orleans.	68	88
Buffalo	48	56	New York.	54	68
Calgary	56	88	Norfolk, Va.	58	74
Charleston	66	90	North Platte.	58	74
Chicago	54	62	Philadelphia.	56	70
Cincinnati	52	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	108
Denver	60	76	Pittsburgh.	48	58
Eastport, Me.	54	58	Portland, Me.	58	76
Hatteras	66	86	Raleigh	58	78
Honolulu, T.H.	80	88	St. Louis	60	72
7 p.m. June 13	74		St. Paul	54	70
Helena, Mont.	58	84	Salt Lake City	70	94
Huron, S. D.	62	76	San Francisco	52	72
Jacksonville	72	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	70
Kansas City	62	72	Seattle	58	80
Key West	84	90	Tampa	88	82
Los Angeles.	60	84	Washington	54	70
Memphis	62	74	Wichita, Kan.	58	78
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Williston, N.D.	64	82

A—9 a. m. June 14.
B—Maximum June 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 5:34 p. m., Thursday 5:55 p. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

Tonight at the Pops

"Always Vienna," March . . . Schrammel
"In the Spring," Overture . . . Goldmark
Cavatina . . . Raff
"Carmen," Fantasia . . . Bizet
Second Hungarian Rhapsody . . . Liszt
Ave Maria . . . Bach-Gounod
"Bolero" . . . Ravel
"The Merry Widow," Waltzes . . . Lehár
"Turkey in the Straw" . . . Guion
"Play Gypsies, Dance Gypsies," from "Countess Maritza" . . . Kalman

Coast Guard Officers Allowed to Join C.C.C.

Warrant officers in the United States Coast Guard service who were scheduled to be demoted to a chief's rating in the various divisions of the service tomorrow as part of the economy program of the Government today received a temporary stay. Orders came from Washington to delay demotions to permit as many of them to go into the woods with the Civilian Conservation Corps as the Government may need.

About 150 warrant officers in the entire service were affected, of which 27 are attached to the Boston division of the eastern area. Capt. William H. Munter, in charge of the Boston division, said today that he expects amplification of the order from Washington shortly. Officers who resigned from the service rather than accept a lower rating are not affected.

Those who remained in the service at a lower rating are pondering over the wisdom of retaining their rating and leaving the sea for the woods. Such action, it is pointed out, while saving their rating, might mean the eventual detaching of the men from the coast guard service, although officials in Boston were unable to make any predictions today. Assignments of seafaring men to the forests of the country, it is said, probably means the augmenting of the military forces at the C. C. C. camps to maintain discipline.

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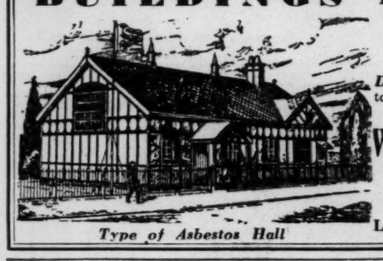

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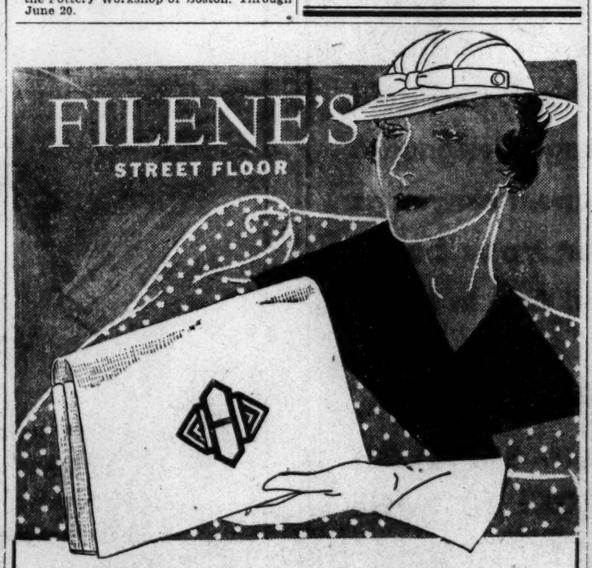

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Christian Science Growth Outlined In Radio Address

Tribute Paid to Mrs. Eddy in Series of Talks on Religious News

NEW YORK, June 13—The Rev. Stanley High, discussing "The World of Religion," in his weekly address over the National Broadcasting System on June 11, spoke of Mary Baker Eddy, Christian Science and The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

"I suppose that a good many thousand of books rolled off the presses of the country in the year 1875. Most of them, doubtless, took a short cut to oblivion. That's the way with books. One of the 1875 crop is still selling. If it wasn't a best seller then it has become one since. It was written by a woman. That woman and her book have made discussion and controversy—some of it pretty bitter controversy—for more than 60 years. But they have also made history. The woman was Mary Baker Eddy and the book was 'Science and Health.' The history made by the two finds concrete and living form in the Christian Science Church, whose annual meeting has just been concluded in Boston.

"In its early days a good many reputedly wise and confessedly intellectual individuals ridiculed Christian Science. The ridicule didn't catch on; Christian Science did. Then followed an army of scholars who sought to shoot it full of philosophic holes. They did a lot of shooting, but they didn't seem to hit Christian Science—at least not very hard. Finally, in their wake came the fire and brimstone contingent. They dragged a lot of skeletons from the closets of theology and pinned Christian Science to them, but Christian Science didn't pin.

World Contribution Attested

"And now that the tumult and the shouting have somewhat died, the conviction is growing, and even among the die-hards, not only that Christian Science has come to stay, but that its coming has added something of great significance to the religious assets of the world.

"Meanwhile, the Christian Science Church has been doing more than merely staying. It's been going somewhere. It was a year after the publication of Science and Health—1876, if you want the date—that the Christian Science Association was organized in Lynn, Mass. Three years later a chuch was established in Boston and granted a charter. In 1892, this Boston church was reorganized with 12 First Members. In that year—1892—there were 155 churches and societies in the nation. In 1907, there were 636 churches and societies.

"In 1910, the founder of Christian Science died. In that year the number of Christian Science churches was 1212. With her passing the skeptics announced the passing of the Church she had founded. Their announcement was premature. By 1930 the number of churches and societies had more than doubled to 2451, with 39 university organizations. This year's annual meeting brought that total up to 2639 churches and societies with 47 university organizations.

Builds During "Depression"

"Moreover, the Christian Science Church right now has some of the earmarks of a depression-proof institution. On the eve of the depression, plans were made for the construction of a new $4,000,000 Publishing House in Boston. The depression came and flourished. Most building projects were called off or went into receivership, but not this one. The Church officials got a slogan for the occasion: 'Man's extremity is God's opportunity,' and the building went forward. In fact, it has gone forward so fast that at last week's meeting an announcement had to be made to stem the tide of contributions. After July 1, said the statement by the Board of Directors, no new gifts will be needed. All the money needed is already pledged, and shortly after that date the new building will be occupied—a debt-free depression achievement.

Tribute to the Monitor

"Now, I am not going into a discussion of the religious pros and cons of Christian Science. That wouldn't be news, and this isn't a debate, but I must say that with all the good things they have done, the Christian Scientists merit the gratitude of right-thinking people for their venture into daily journalism.

"When the best that can be said about our newspapers is said, The Christian Science Monitor still remains in a class by itself, something for quality journalists to shoot at.

"It is a simple and to me a thrilling story, the way that daily paper started. It was Aug. 8, 1908. Mrs. Eddy was in her eighty-seventh year. The church that she had founded was thriving, its membership multiplying, its branches on the increase. There was no need for her to look abroad for new fields to conquer, and yet on that day the Board of Trustees received a four-line letter from the Founder. It read:

"'It is my request that you start a daily newspaper at once and call it The Christian Science Monitor. Let there be no delay. The cause demands that it be issued now. You may consult the Board of Directors, for I have notified them of my intentions.'"

Wheels Turned Swiftly

"That was all, but that was enough. The wheels turned swiftly—something ecclesiastical wheels seldom do. On Nov. 25, Thanksgiving Eve of that same year, the first issue of the Monitor appeared, bearing on its masthead: 'First the blade, then the ear, then the full blade in the ear.'

"A lot of people, some Christian Scientists among them, wanted to call the paper the Monitor, with the Christian Science left out. Mrs. Eddy was adamant on that point. If the paper went down, it would at least go down with its flag flying, and, of course, the paper did not go down.

"Today, with American newspapers operating chiefly in the red, The Christian Science Monitor is financially sound. More than that, it is an international influence, in the opinion of many observers the strongest international influence in the field of American journalism. In fact, The Christian Science Monitor is a year-round proof of the fact that good journalism can be made compatible with decency, honesty and righteousness."

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FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, DURBAN, S. AF.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

DURBAN, Natal, S. Af.—Reports of the dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Russell and St. George's Streets, this city, were published in the Natal Mercury and the Natal Witness. Following are excerpts from the Mercury article:

"The chief feature of the edifice is the auditorium. Square in design with shallow transepts to each side, it is spanned by four large arches, and can seat 450 people in teak chairs so that all can see and hear equally well. The woodwork inside is of handsome teak, harmonizing with the vestibule and the readers' rooms, and the sloping floor is laid in teak blocks. A beautiful toned two-manual pipe organ is installed. Of modern classic style the interior is simple and dignified.

"The corner stone, which was laid Jan. 12, 1925, can be seen from Russell Street. The exterior of the church is of brick-work, with three fine windows set in ornamental cast concrete, and there are two entrance porches in octagonal form. The Sunday school hall with four adjoining classrooms holds 300 pupils, and harmonizes with the church building. The whole property as it stands cost £20,000, and every liability has been discharged.

"First Church of Christ, Scientist, Durban, had its inception 27 years ago, when a few friends interested in the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy—the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science—met in a small room in West Street on Sundays to read the lesson sermon. From this small beginning Christian Science has grown in Natal, and today there are four authorized branch churches and three societies in the Province."

'Thought Power' Needed, Dr. Woolley Tells Class

BRYN MAWR, Penna., June 14 (AP)—The power of thought is needed to save the world from a "break-up of civilization," Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, told the graduating class of Bryn Mawr College yesterday.

"We may as a nation be able to muddle along without actually going to pieces," Dr. Woolley said. "We cannot much longer muddle along as a world without a crash which the future may characterize as a break-up of civilization." Degrees were conferred on 118.

New Bedford Reductions Denied by Commission

Citing the business trend and probable increase in taxes as a basis the Public Utilities Commission June 12 by a majority report denied the application of New Bedford consumers for a reduction in gas and electric rates.

The other question in the petition concerned the relations of the New Bedford Gas, Edison Light Company and the servicing corporations of Associated Gas & Electric. The majority report of the commission stated that it was unnecessary in this proceeding to decide upon whether or not the fees paid are unreasonable.

Light for Congressmen

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The House yesterday adopted the Senate resolution to authorize the printing of 3500 copies of the United States Constitution to be printed for use of senatbrs and representatives.

Dr. Lowell Receives Gift of Silver Cup

In token of their affection for Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president of Harvard University, members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences yesterday presented to him a silver cup which originally belonged to Dr. John Leverett, ninth president of the university.

The cup was fashioned by Edward Winslow, a famous colonial silversmith, and has been in the possession of the Leverett family more than 200 years. In 1931 it came into the possession of George C. Gebelein, from whom it was purchased by the Harvard faculty. The cup is similar to the so-called "tutor's mug," traditionally given to Harvard tutors by their students up to the end of the eighteenth century. It bears the inscription "Leverett" boldly engraved in shaded Roman capitals on the front, and the maker's mark EW to the left of the handle.

Prof. Edward K. Rand composed an added inscription in Latin to mark the presentation of the cup to Dr. Lowell. The presentation was made by Professor G. L. Kittredge '82, Gurney Professor of English Literature and member of the faculty since 1890.

Mitchell Defense Seeks to Establish Big Loss by Fund

Fluctuating Value Noted in Securities Held by National City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 13—The perturbed conditions in Wall Street at the close of October, 1929, out of which grew the complicated transactions leading to the trial of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of National City Company, on charges of income tax evasions aggregating $858,429 in 1929 and 1930, were recalled to the jury at this morning's session when Mr. Hugh B. Baker, president of National City Company, took the stand as a defense witness.

Mr. Baker's testimony corroborated that of Mr. Mitchell, given last week, to the effect that the defendant had been greatly upset at the hearing on the afternoon of Oct. 28, 1929, that the National City Company had increased its portfolio of National City Bank shares by 17,000 that day, bringing its total holdings in that stock to 71,000 shares.

The witness testified that when he saw Mr. Mitchell next morning the latter said he proposed to use his own securities to keep National City Bank stock from opening too widely down from where it had closed the day before.

Mr. Max D. Steuer, defense counsel, asked the witness whether Mr. Mitchell had given him specific orders for stock purchases that morning.

Mr. Mitchell had written certain orders "which were to govern his operations at the opening of the market," the witness said. His recollection was that the banker wrote the actual figures himself.

Mr. Mitchell said he was going up to J. P. Morgan & Co. to raise a loan to take care of the stock purchases that day, the witness said in answer to Mr. Steuer's questions. He could not recall whether Mr. Mitchell had actually told him the loan had been arranged or whether he had assumed it was.

Questioned about the management fund, payments from which to certain officers of National City Company in July, 1929, are among the most sharply contested points in the case, the witness said it was clear to him by the early part of December, 1929, that the fund would show no earnings for the year.

It was after this became apparent, due to heavy losses by the fund in November, 1929, that the officers who had received payments on July 1 aggregating $1,860,000 signed receipts for the amounts in which they agreed that the sums were to be repaid to the fund "by and only by" future earnings in the fund to which they might become eligible.

Mr. Harry F. Mayer, supervisor of the auditing department of National City Company, the first witness on the stand today, testified that the company had not made any reduction on its income tax return for the calendar year 1929 on account of the July 1, 1929, management fund payments to the officers.

Mr. Joseph P. Rend, a brother of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Mitchell, wife of the defendant, was expected to take the stand this morning and testify that Mrs. Mitchell could have borrowed from him if she got into difficulties over the purchase of 18,300 shares of National City Bank stock from her husband in December, 1929, for $3,800,000, although her total estate at that time was only about $940,994.

Mr. Steuer explained to Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, who is sitting in the case, that circumstances had arisen which made it impossible for the witness to appear in court. The United States Attorney, Mr. George Z. Medalie, said he would cooperate with Mr. Steuer in any way necessary to obtain Mr. Rend's testimony.

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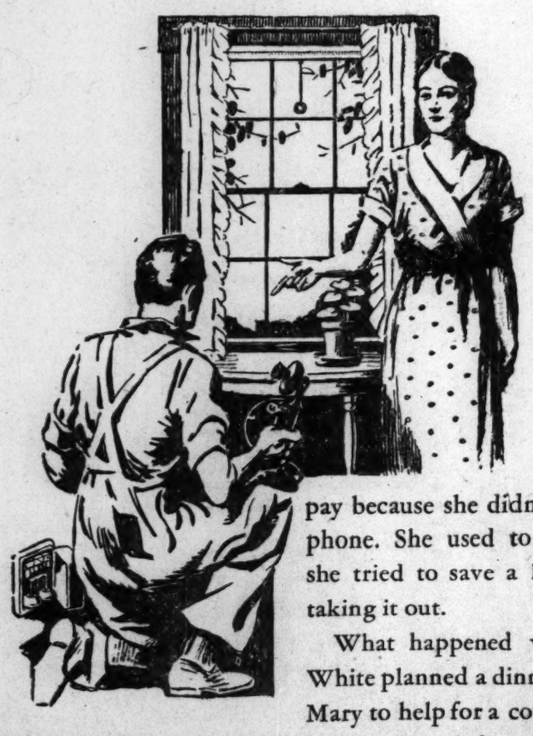

MARY SMITH is one of those working women known as "accommodators." Some of them cook or serve when someone is giving a party. Others care for children, help with plain sewing, look after various odd jobs in peoples' houses, and generally "accommodate."

Last week Mary lost two days' pay because she didn't have a telephone. She used to have one, but she tried to save a little money by taking it out.

What happened was this. Mrs. White planned a dinner. She wanted Mary to help for a couple of days as usual. She tried to telephone, but found the service discontinued. Another "accommodator," with a telephone, got the job.

Mary Smith has her telephone back now. She knows this one job would have paid her telephone bill for a month or so, and she isn't going to miss any more.

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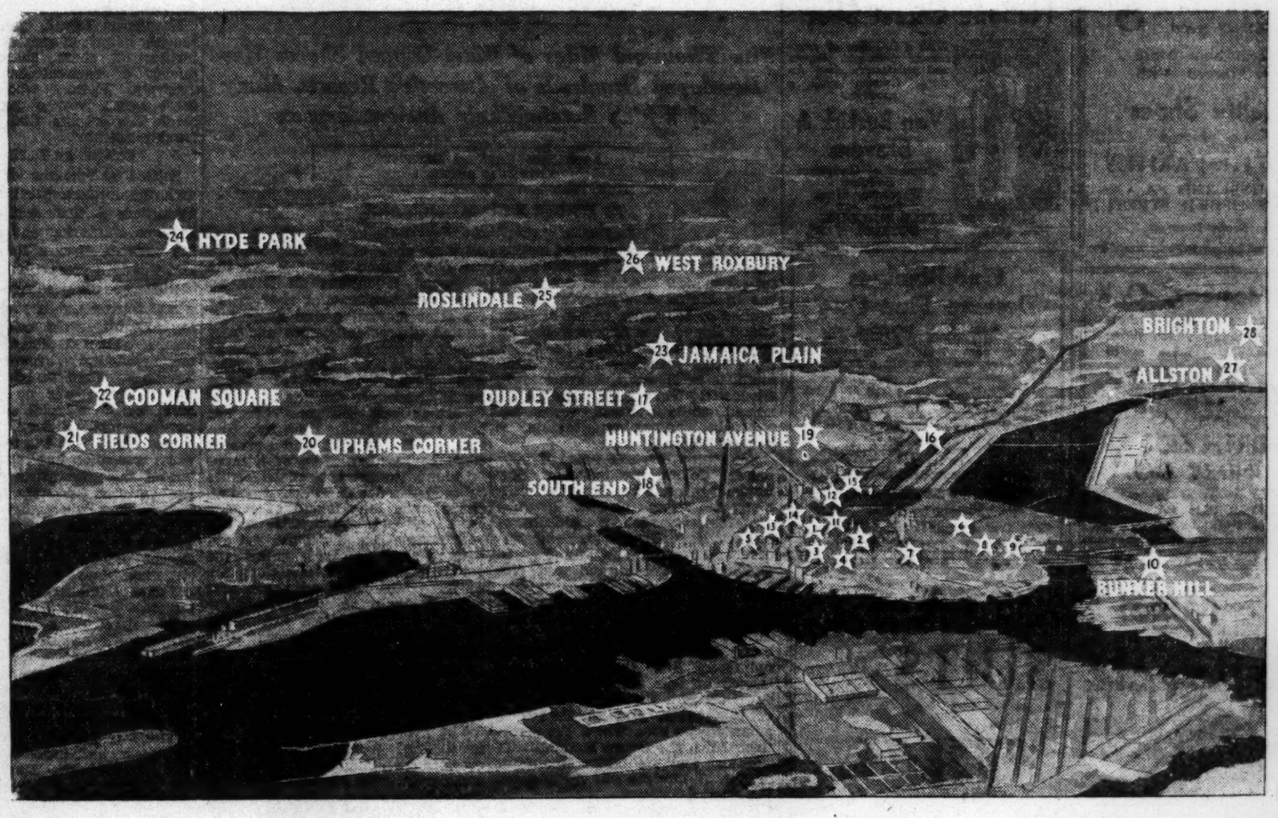

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5. 156 FEDERAL STREET
6. 132 CAMBRIDGE STREET
7. 260 HANOVER STREET
8. 98 CANAL STREET
9. NORTH STATION
10. 21 CITY SQUARE
11. 52 TEMPLE PLACE
12. 222 BOYLSTON STREET
13. 88 SUMMER STREET
14. 588 WASHINGTON STREET

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15. 426 BOYLSTON STREET
16. 83 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
17. 114 DUDLEY STREET
18. 1199 WASHINGTON STREET
19. 238 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
20. 555 COLUMBIA ROAD
21. 1440 DORCHESTER AVENUE
22. 587 WASHINGTON STREET
23. 677 CENTRE STREET
24. 1219 RIVER STREET
25. 1 BELGRADE AVENUE
26. 1872 CENTRE STREET
27. 136 BRIGHTON AVENUE
28. 362 WASHINGTON STREET

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Peace Advocates Praise President On Arms Program

Conversations With World Held Important Aid to Full Accord

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 14—A letter expressing enthusiastic support of President Roosevelt's program on disarmament and international cooperation and signed by 10 national organizations associated with the National Peace Conference was before the Chief Executive June 12.

The letter voices confidence that the signers "speak the mind and the heart" of millions of their countrymen when they express their gratitude for Mr. Roosevelt's "courageous and constructive leadership."

The signers are Mrs. Arthur Brin, president of the National Council of Jewish Women; Miss Valentine L. Chandor, representative of The American Association of University Women on the National Peace Conference; Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education; Mrs. Kendall Emerson, chairman of National Public Affairs Committee of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association; Dr. Henry S. Leiper of the Federal Council of Churches; Mrs. Daniel A. Poling, president of the Council of Women for Home Missions; Mrs. E. H. Silverthorn of the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions; Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk of the Federal Council of Churches; Dr Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the League of Nations Association; Mr. Frederic W. Smith, president, and Mr. Adrian Lyon, chairman, of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Miss Emily G. Balch, consultant on policies, and Miss Hannah Clothier Hull, president of the United States section, of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Declaring that President Roosevelt's proposal regarding international consultation "has removed one of the most formidable obstacles to effective international action against an outlaw state," the letter asserts that the issues at stake "could not have been put more clearly" than they were in his message.

"Now that you have spoken in Washington and through your representative in Geneva, the peoples know what is at stake—their continued existence and safety," the letter says. "Disarmament has ceased to be a remote technical problem.

"Competitive armaments are seen to be an obstacle that must be surmounted before anyone can be secure. You have also shown the close inter-relation between the weapons of economic warfare and those of military warfare, and have demonstrated that military disarmament and economic disarmament are intimately interdependent."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Massachusetts

North Adams: Universalist Church, Summer Street, 3:30 p. m., June 18.

Pennsylvania

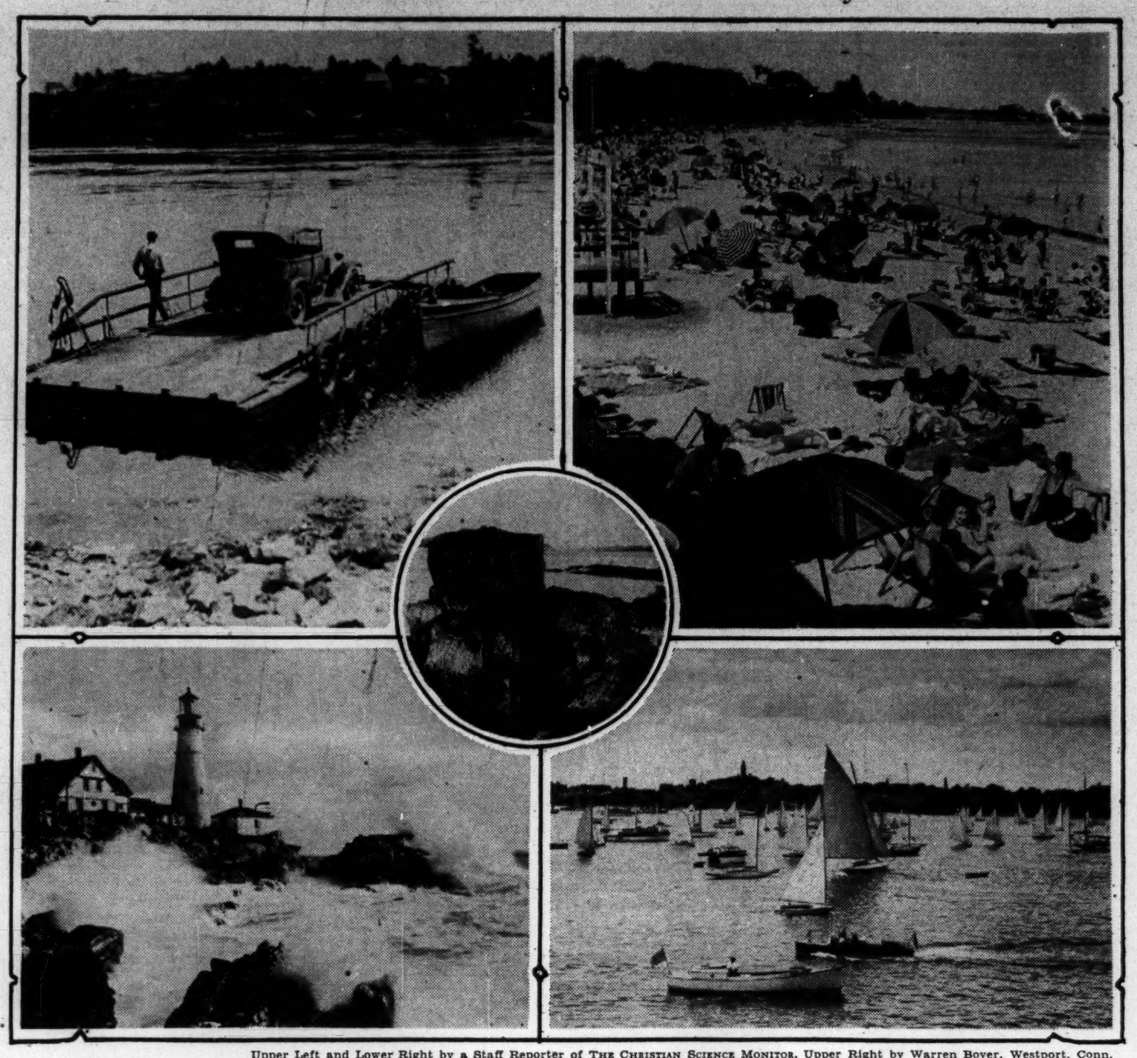
Greensburg: Manos Theater, North Pennsylvania and West Otterman Streets, 3:15 p. m., June 18.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Enright Theater, East End, 3:15 p. m., June 18.

Vermont

St. Johnsbury: Church Edifice, Main and Prospect Streets, 3:30 p. m., June 18.

Where Sea Breezes Draw Tourists From Many Lands



Upper Left and Lower Right by a Staff Reporter of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Right by Warren Boyer, Westport, Conn. Courtesy of New England Council © R. F. Blood.

SCENES ALONG SHORE OF NEW ENGLAND

Upper Left: An Old-Time Ferry Near Woolwich, Maine. Upper Right: Public Beach at Westport, Conn. Lower Left: Portland (Maine) Head Light, One of First Lighthouses on Atlantic Seaboard, Draws Thousands of Visitors Every Year. Lower Right: Picturesque Harbor at Marblehead, Mass., Showing Yachts Going to Starting Position. Center: Rocky Formation on Maine Coast Near Bar Harbor.

New England's Coast Line Weaves In and Out of All But One of Its Six States

Five Thousand Miles of Water-Lapped Shores Have Developed Hundreds of Attractive Resorts, Many of Which Retain Their Ancient Aspects

Your New England Caravan
Ninth of 12 Articles

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England is a mermaid resting on a long beach and combing from sea-green locks the island-dotted inlets of Maine. Her graceful tail is washed by the warm waters of Long Island Sound, her fingers dabble in Cape Cod Bay, the glint of her scales shine from such salt-flavored communities as Newport, Provincetown, Gloucester, Portsmouth and Bath, and her smile is spread over dozens of beaches and headlands and quaint seacoast loitering places.

Something like 2500 miles of salty scenery follow the bulge of New England out into the Atlantic swells along the stretch of coast between Stamford, Connecticut, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and another 2500 miles ebb and flow in and out of the ragged and picturesque coast of Maine.

If a belt were to be drawn from the coast line inland as far as sea-sanded bathing suits were to be found drying in the sun, little would remain of New England outside a stretch of lake country, stretching down through the northern portion of the region, and an impressive mountainous area where the Berkshire Hills, the Green Mountains of Vermont and the White Mountains of New Hampshire pile up to catch the sunrise.

Sea Is Generous

The sea has been generous with New England and its traditions color many an aristocratic nose. Even today, when—compared to the hardy sailormen who manned the windjammers and whalers that beat around the Horn—seafaring men of New England are gentlemen of leisure, there is a bronzed leanness about the faces of New England coast-dwellers and a squint about their eyes which tells of briny vistas, dog watches and mighty wrestlings with the sea, and many a modern seaside home is built with a widow's walk.

The affinity for the sea, in fact, is typical of the land as well as the people. New England's irregular coast line—its many capes and promontories and erratic inlets—tells of a gradual sinking of the land which permitted the inquisitive sea to nose its way up sunken valleys while the adventurous ridges pushed out into the billows. This has made for a versatile shore, along which are many well-protected harbors, often marking places where the sea has swallowed up the mouths of rivers. This is especially noticeable on the southern shore of New England facing Long Island Sound, where the V-shaped indentions all have an apex in some stream or river. Seekers after recreation find along this stretch of coast numerous and very populous beaches, many excellent golf courses, polo fields, yacht clubs, and long, flower-dotted lawns reaching down to the tide.

Farther east the coast becomes more rugged. Filling deep forgotten valleys, Narragansett and Buzzards Bays force wedges of water 30 miles into land, the entrance of the former being large enough to accommodate the 15-mile long island of Rhode Island, or Aquidneck. The mouth of Buzzards Bay bites into the sea with a row of teeth called the Elizabeth Islands. It was along the southern New England shore that colonial plantation owners lived the life of country squires surrounded by their vast acres and attended by their slaves; and something of that spacious country living still persists along the south shore despite the honking of motors and the drone of airplanes.

The general impression, however, is that of a rolling countryside, crowded with clubhouses, hotels and summer cottages, stretching down to the salt meadows and white sand beaches, and dotted with limpid salt water ponds connected to the ocean by narrow breachways. But here and there weathered farmhouses still stand out lonely as sailing ships on the low coastal plain, and even the golf greens seem to merge with the tranquillity of green waters.

Dirt Roads Lead Inland

Furthermore, if one seeks the unusual, there are the dirt roads leading inland from the motor-crowded Post Road, which find wooded marshes where Indians in the days of King Philip retreated before the colonists' muskets, and where even today old Indian trails weave through a lush, dark green, quietly watered wilderness. But this is typical of the New England scene almost anywhere—off the macadamized highways, away from the summer resort atmosphere are always dusty yellow roads to take the visitor back to a little-touched region which stirs old racial memories.

Off to the south of Cape Cod, however, are two islands which have the faculty of transporting the visitor into a more authentic realm of history. They are the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Martha's Vineyard is 23 miles long, and looks like a camel-esque mud-turtle on the map. It is reached by boat from the old whaling port of New Bedford, or the fascinating summer town of Woods Hole.

History flecked its shores in reports of Viking voyagers, and later set up a signpost when the "gentlemen adventurers" led by Bartholomew Gosnold landed there in 1609. Gosnold's report was so enticing that a year later an ambitious young playwright is said to have used the island as a setting for his play. The artist's name was William Shakespeare and the play was "The Tempest."

Martha's Vineyard seems to bubble out of the ocean, a mass of white sands encompassing rolling green bluffs. Its main resort points are, of course, the scene of intensively joyous activity in the summer, but old colonial cottages, wide ocean vistas, narrow lanes, and quaint native activities thrive off the beaten path and the atmosphere of enchantment hovers just beyond the next sand dune.

Nantucket Island, lying down a roughly described quarter moon still farther off shore, shares in this quality of enchantment, but less elusively. Visitors who take the short ocean voyage necessary to reach this outpost, find its charms frankly revealed.

Settled by Puritans

Settled by Puritans who disagreed with the intolerant attitude of the main body of their sect toward the Quakers, Nantucket was first a farming country, then a fishing region, and finally a great whaling center.

Rich rewards were returned to the island during the heyday of whaling. Beautiful old colonial dwellings were erected. Householders took much pride in the symmetry of their dwellings. Then its chief industry waned. There was no occasion to build on the colonial scene an obtrusively modern front. The result is that Nantucket Town even today, when recreation has settled on it as one of the most attractive seats of the vacation industry, presents a scene of immense dignity and charm.

The usual New England resort can boast some colonial houses, but here in the old town practically every structure bears the imprint of those old days of unhurried living. Narrow streets, elm-lined, cobble-paved; solid old red brick mansions, many of them the ancestral roof trees of such old American families as the Starbucks; crooked green lanes, wisteria hung; chin-high wooden fences, restful gray cottages peeping out through vine-clad windows.

There is probably no more distinctively authentic colonial town left today on the American continent. And then, there's the long, landlocked harbor, alive with sailing craft and, clinging to its brink, the little, gray, wharf houses—once the homes of sailormen and fisherfolk and whalers off the sea, but now gayly decorated and profitably let as studio homes for the transients. There are other towns on the island equally distinctive, such as 'Sconset which is said to "ride the bowsprit of America," where the visitor will find a variety of interests all tinged with the salt of the sea.

If one desires to know all the New England coast, however, he should beware of the enticement of her south shore islands. So on to Cape Cod, curving a sandy fish hook off the southeast corner of Massachusetts!

Land of Delight

Because it is so well known as the vacationist's land of delight, Cape Cod needs little description. It is quaint, and it's homey, and it's hospitable. Its high places are clothed with groves of jack pine and scrub oak, its costal portions are a succession of grass-tufted sand dunes. Its little settlements—and there are 43 of them on the Cape—have a sort of friendly standoffishness, as though to say: "We didn't invite you; we were getting along comfortably without you; but now that you are here, we intend that you shall be well-treated. If you prove worthy and understanding, then we will take you in as one of us and you shall know why a Cape Codder seldom tolerates transplanting."

The Cape has 586 miles of shore line, facing on four salt seas, and in this stretch of surf-beaten shore there are 306 miles of beaches. Inland are 277 natural lakes and ponds. Visitors to the Cape come away with mingled impressions: Cranberry bogs stretching symmetrical ditches through squared sections of purple vines; salt marshes, reaching out interminably for the tide; tidewater creeks, unbelievably crooked, crawling between dark muddy banks; white cottages growing out of the ground; rioting flowers, with rambler roses striving to turn each entrance into a wedding bower; whiskered and visor-capped fishermen chumming in groups on wooden benches in the village parks; waving sedge; red-winged blackbirds; erratically-twigged shrubs growing out of the tall grasses; sudden vistas of ocean; sea gulls volplaning over fresh-water ponds; low-bush blueberries carpeting the scrubby groves—and then Provincetown at the tip of the Cape, with its crooked little lanes, its deceptively luxuriant lawns and flower beds (since the soil in which they thrive was all imported from less sandy areas); fenced-in yards; artists' easels; antique shops and lopsided fish piers.

Moving up the Massachusetts shore, the coast grows more rugged and beaches fewer. The "Private property; no admittance" sign keeps visitors from some of the sightliest spots, but nevertheless the tang of the ocean clings, and the vistas when they do open are most enticing.

Dip in the Ocean

A dip in the ocean at Duxbury Beach or Brant Rock or Marshfield and a few other spots is still possible to the hoi polloi, and anyway one forgets all about surf bathing when he leaves Boston behind and reaches Marblehead and Gloucester where the "rock bound coast" of legendary New England begins to make itself more noticeable.

Here one realizes that south of Boston the shore generally has been composed of sea sand and loose glacial material. North from Boston the land becomes more rugged and the shore more rocky. It is along this rocky, indented shore line that the quaint fishing villages of New England have their greatest appeal. Narrow wooden houses climbing the hills of narrow streets; quaint old firm names reminiscent of the days when New England ships and shipping were in their glory; colored rocks; dingy fish sheds; long, bandy-legged piers; schooners tied up to the wharves; scrubby little motor boats chugging busily about the harbors; proud yachts lying at anchor; artists' colonies; ornate summer residences. These are some of the things one finds in these New England fishing places where fishing is a profession but catering to the summer visitor a far-better-paying avocation.

Striking the narrow but attractive New Hampshire shore, the summer caravan first pauses at the broad sweeping sands of Hampton Beach, then Rye, with its bold and rocky shore line interspersed with stretches of smooth-packed beach; and then Portsmouth, with its quaint homes and mansions some of which housed royal governors before the United States were planned, and where the United States Navy was born when John Paul Jones raised the colors over the first American battleship. Seven miles off the coast of Portsmouth is the Isle of Shoals, popular with summer vacationists.

Their Greatest Work

Finally, Eastward Ho! The visitor reaches Maine, and here those far off glacial carvers have done their greatest work, for Maine's coastline begins multiplying distances so fast that if it were not for bridges, a tour of Maine would be as formidable as a transcontinental journey. Consider: An air line drawn from where Maine's coastline begins to where it ends would measure less than 200 miles, and yet if one were to follow the ins and outs of inlets and promontories it would take him a distance of approximately 2500 miles.

This tree-fringed and ice-carved series of bays and coves and headlands constitutes a loitering land of indescribable charm. Here are some of the impressions; little white cottages looking out to the sea from high sloping lawns; island-dotted coves weaving in and out of the distance and punctuated by white sails, rusty tramps, and smudgy tankers; sharp spires of spruce and hemlock below which the ash and birch trees bend with pale fingers uplifted; shipbuilding towns, showing signs of renewed activity; old wharves sinking on weary knees into the sea; towns bearing the stamp of proud old sea masters; tidal basins; high bridges neath which high-masted schooners pass; and finally Acadia National Park on Bar Harbor with its unparalleled vistas of north Atlantic waters unfolding from a smooth highway which climbs Cadillac Mountain; its great blunt nosed cliffs snorting the spray; white horses galloping in long formations to a fruitless charge against red granite embattlements, and green-carpeted spruce forests sponging up the mists!

And so the caravan finally reaches West Quoddy Head in Maine, and there beyond the heavy jumble of rocks amidst which the surges are foaming, sees a welter of spray dashed up by an outcropping of granite rocks farther out. These rocks are the easternmost land of the United States in North America, and although they are not remarkable as rocks go, they are distinctly worthy of a trip to see—for if one goes along the coast he sees so much more than he ever can describe that his memories henceforth will be a storehouse of briny riches.

Virginians Plant Memorial Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Individual citizens of Virginia have participated in the realization of a garden project on the grounds of the Executive Mansion here as a memorial to Mrs. John Garland Pollard. Her husband, Governor Pollard, and their son, Mr. John Garland Pollard Jr., with the assistance of Mr. R. E. Burson, landscape architect, have carried out her most tenderly cherished idea. Shrubs to the value of $1500 have been contributed from various parts of the State.

This memorial garden occupies a plot formerly a tangle of shrubs. It is reached through a covered portico connecting the mansion with the former servants' quarters, and it consists for the main part of a wide, green lawn bordered by beds of roses, azaleas and gardenias, flinging their lavish pools of purple, crimson, white and vermilion against the dark richness of evergreens. At intervals may be found the graceful dogwood tree.

At one end of the garden towers a bronze statue, "The Joy of Life," a gift from the sculptor, Signor Attilio Piccirilli. There is a live oak planted by Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd during one of his visits to the spot.

Pennsylvania Elections Investigated by Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 14—What has been termed by civic leaders here as the first fundamental investigation into election frauds in Allegheny County within the past 30 years got under way yesterday when 1100 witnesses were subpœnaed to appear before a special federal grand jury inquiring into alleged election irregularities in connection with congressional elections in the Thirtieth and Thirty-second districts last November.

The investigation will concern itself primarily with the results in the contest between Mr. Twing Brooks, Democrat, and Mr. Edmund F. Erk, Republican, in the Thirtieth district, and Mrs. Anne E. Felix, Democrat, and Mr. Michael J. Muldowney, Republican, in the Thirty-second district.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Katherine M. Rickmers, Ohio.
Miss Lillian E. McDonald, Michigan.
Mrs. Anna McDonald, Michigan.
Miss H. Gertrude Hudspeth, Rhode Island.
Miss Eva De Mariano, New York.
Doris E. Lakeman, Canada.
Julie S. Sorensen, New York.
Mrs. J. M. Hyatt, Massachusetts.
J. M. Hyatt, Massachusetts.
Donald Hyatt, Massachusetts.
James Hyatt, Massachusetts.
Mabel Huggins, Virginia.
George H. Mitchell 3d, Connecticut.
Mrs. Jennie G. Schirmer, Minnesota.

Norman Thomas Asks Strong Labor Unions

TRENTON, N. J., June 14 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas told the New Jersey convention of the Continental Congress on Economic Reconstruction June 11 that President Roosevelt was "no Mussolini, but his economic program is extraordinarily like the Italian program."

"It is up to our labor unions to say whether our program will be like the Italian program," Mr Thomas, Socialist candidate for President in 1932, said. "In Italy and in Germany every union does what Mussolini or Hitler says. We want one strong set of labor unions. The record of organized labor is a too easy willingness to make deals with the bosses."

The convention, the first among the states since the national meeting in Washington a month ago was attended by 635 delegates, representing labor and farm organizations unemployed leagues, political groups and fraternal bodies.

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North and South Textile Industry Getting Together

Control Bill's Effect Is to Bring Two Elements Into Accord

Already the Federal Industrial Control Bill has brought together two of the outstanding irreconcilables of the nation's industrial orbit—the textile men of the North and South.

After years of irritating differences and impasses because of diverse labor standards, the two sections have been swept together by the President's recovery program and have emerged in fundamental accord. The code for the textile industry has been drawn and awaits only Administration approval to be effected.

The North is prepared to forget all differences and past grievances, and will bend every effort to make the program succeed on a national basis, according to Mr. Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

New England cotton officials see an end to that chaotic era when a small percentage of the textile plants could successfully cut under the standards of the group, lowering thereby the standards of the whole and penalizing New England above all sections because of the high standards in force there.

There is at present, Mr. Fisher said, 80 per cent of the textile industry committed to the preliminary code. The recalcitrant industries that attempt to pursue the old policy of undercutting will be confronted by the licensing clause in the bill. This clause imposes a daily fine so long as violation of standards continues.

In the code that has been submitted, it has been agreed that the maximum man-hours per week shall be 40 and the maximum machine-hours shall be 80, allowing for a double shift of 40 hours each. The minimum wage has been set as $10 for the South and $11 for the North.

New England is still at a disadvantage, however. Massachusetts, the main textile state of New England, because of its 6 o'clock closing law, will be unable to avail itself of the double shift provision in the new code. This law prohibits the employment of women and minors in the textile factories after 6 o'clock at night. Cotton men, however express the view that the federal measure has effected more uniformity and justice in the textile industry than years of reluctant state action could have done.

The minimum wage provision will, according to Mr. Fisher, make a tremendous addition to purchasing power in the South. He warned against any assumption that the minimum wage will be the average wage. Rather, he said, the minimum wage will tend to raise wages proportionately all down the line.

The shortening of the work week is interpreted as a factor that will both reduce unemployment and strengthen purchasing power. Textile men expect, Mr. Fisher said, to pay the same wages for the short week as they have for the longer week. Thus a minimum rise of probably 3 per cent in the textile wage scale will be effected.

The new code has confined itself primarily to wages and hours with the door left open for amplification in accord with changing needs of the industry.

Definite Buying Policies Urged To Aid Industry

Purchasing Agents Stress Need of Stabilization at Boston Meeting

Definite buying policies will play an important part in the future stabilization of industry, Mr. D. W. Northrup, president, Henry G. Thompson & Son, New Haven, Conn., told delegates to the eighteenth annual international convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents at the Hotel Statler in Boston today.

He spoke on, "Can Buyers Stabilize Markets?" and said that already large companies and groups throughout the United States are planning meetings for the purpose of formulating and recommending a standard purchase policy.

"In their power to carry out the President's recommendations for stabilization by industrial groups," Mr. Northrup declared, "there is no one more important than the purchasing agent or those in each company who contribute to the establishment of a purchasing policy. The position of the purchasing agent under the National Industrial Recovery Act is raised to a new importance in industry and in the relationship between the buyer and the seller."

The speaker pointed out that the buyer, large or small, realizing that the prices quoted by some suppliers are variable and not fixed, secret rather than open, constantly has been bargaining for better terms. This prevailing system of secret concessions, he said, has led to unfair competition and a lowering of prices to less profitable levels.

"To rectify this conditoin," Mr. Northrup explained, "a new instrument has been devised which is a powerful aid to the purchasing agent to assist the stabilization program of industry. It is an instrument which raises the purchasing of many important items now bought on the open market, to the dignity of an actual contract. This instrument is a purchasing contract and deals with certain classes of fair practices only and does not deal with specific prices."

Mr. George M. Tisdale, director of purchases, United States Rubber Company, urged purchasing agents to do all in their power to eliminate so-called "red tape" in their purchasing.

"Industry in general," Mr. Tisdale declared, "is to be on trial with the new industrial control legislation. We, as a group, have supposedly always been on trial to many in business. We cannot fail now to build on fundamentals and unless we do our part to show that American business can stand free from government supervision, I question if the hand to be soon placed on our shoulder will ever be taken off."

Mr. Thomas R. Harber, purchasing agent, Kansas City Power & Light Co., in an address on "The Cost of Over-Specification," said that the buyer is spending money rather than investing it when he purchases strength, quality or design above his reasonable needs. The seller who, due to poor business conditions, is probably incurring losses on all sales, loses more than if supplying a reasonable requirement, because he must furnish more at increased cost, Mr. Harber pointed out.

Mr. Lee J. Bussmann of the Bussmann Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo., and chairman of the organization's national committee on purchasing department organization and procedure, reported on the studies and surveys the committee has made during 1932 and 1933.

Tonight, the annual banquet of the Association is to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Mr. William T. Roach, president, will preside. Mr. David L. Podell, attorney, New York, formerly assistant United States Attorney in the prosecution of anti-trust cases, is to speak on "Legal and Economic Aspect of the National Industrial Recovery Bill." Mr. Ralph D. Berry, purchasing agent, Davol Rubber Company, Providence, R. I., is in charge of the banquet arrangements.

State to Buy Beach

Negotiations have been completed by which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts agrees to purchase Salisbury Beach from the Salisbury Beach Associates for $30,000. The entire line of shore, extending five miles in length, is to become a state reservation. It will be controlled and developed under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan District Commission, which will provide parking space, lifeguards and lifeboats, although it has been stated that no bath house will be built this year.

Berlin Counters Habicht Arrest With Reprisals

(Continued from page 1)

his sturdy defense in the menacing outbreak of bombings by which the Hitlerites are attempting to gain their ends has added considerably to his prospects of holding his own.

Large numbers of poorly paid and otherwise restricted Austrians, many of them young folks, see salvation coming from the German Chancellor.

They feel themselves and their nation too long humiliated, compelled to heed the dictates of foreign powers. They have known economic want. The future, they hold, offers them no bright prospects. Paths toward advancement appear blocked. Most of the hopes they once placed in the Socialist Party have been dissolved.

Glamour of Hitlerism

Herr Hitler offers them restoration. He is said to be an "idealist," an "extremist," a "crusader." He loves common folks. He receives no salary. He braves derision and danger. He is austere in his habits, seeks nothing for himself, works for the common good, loves these little folks as a father. Thus they argue.

In addition the German Chancellor is an Austrian. He used to live in Vienna. He says he will bring "good fortune" to his Austria as he has to Germany. And he is their party chief. There is no Austrian National Socialist Party. This is only a section of the German party. The Prime Minister of Germany is the National Socialist leader here. He is directing the opposition against the Austrian Government. How can little Austria withstand him? it is asked.

These Austrians appear to be more Germans than Austrians. They reject old Austrian traditions and want them to be swallowed up in a grand, new, bright, triumphant Germany. They admire storm troops, imposing banners, whole fields of little Hitler flags, and discipline.

A member of the German Reichstag has been challenging the Austrian Government, in the Austrian capital itself. He announced that Hitler will come to Vienna, too. Crowds go wild with joy, spring to their feet, stretch out right hands and for a long time shout "Heil Hitler" and "Ein Reith, Ein Volk." They sing "Deutschland über Alles" and the Nazi hymn.

Parade at Schonbrunn

Every town and village in Austria abounds in such fanatical boys and girls.

On the other hand, in the Schönbrunn Park where 35,000 old Austrians are gathered in a patriotic demonstration the policemen are very gentle. As they clear a path or open some thoroughfare they request rather than command. They say "if you please" ("bitte schön," "bitte schön") and the crowd responds. This is typical of old Austria. These policemen preserve order, to be sure, but they use more smiles than threats.

And mild were many of the emperors who ruled in the past. Old Austria admits that in the Empire there were many restrictions, much extravagance, striking class differences, pomp and poverty, vanity and oppression, but, withal, it gave its subjects more prosperity, more tolerance and a better administration and secured more coöperation with less friction than has been the case since royalty was driven from this palace.

Each group lived its own life without much molestation, the Jews way up in Bukowina, the Poles in Galacia, the Czechs about Prague, the Tyrolese in their grand mountains, the Croatians in the little villages about Zagreb, the Muhammadans in Bosnia, the Hungarians on their vast plains, the Slovaks in their dark forests, the Roumanians on their fertile hills, and the Slovenes in their alps at the peak of the Adriatic.

Among them song flourished, musicians came from everywhere to play and people to hear them, art was honored and encouraged, every valley kept its costumes and every village its customs, there was bread and a roof, security and an honest though clumsy administration for all. The courts were just, one could enjoy the fruits of one's vineyards and the reward of one's labors, and usually there was peace.

These people in the Schönbrunn Park want to continue to be Austrians. They don't want to be ironed out by Herr Hitler.

These people want to be Austrians. To welcome master singers, master football players, master artists of all races and from all lands. To appreciate the beautiful, to express many opinions, learn of many races, cherish many feelings and leave their neighbors in peace.

That's what these men have come here to declare. And the hundreds of thousands of children, parents, grandfathers and grandmothers, who gather on the Vienna streets and will wait four hours to see these uniformed men march past, are happy to greet Austria. They see peasants, artisans, officials, and business men, they see marchers from the plains and the mountains, from near and distant parts, from city and hamlet, rich and poor, and they rejoice to see Austria. They will wait till the last marcher stamps uast, wave handkerchiefs and cry "Heil Austria."

Income Taxes Due June 15

The second installment of federal income taxes for the calendar year 1932 falls due tomorrow. All remittances should be mailed to the Collector of Internal Revenue, at 22 Pearl Street, Boston. Cash payments can be made at that office up to 4:30 p. m. tomorrow.

Royall House in Medford Becomes Gallery of Local Modern Art Works

For a second time the old Royall House in Medford becomes a gallery of modern art.

Throughout this week, for the regular admission fee, the public may inspect the works of Medford artists who are gaining distinction in contemporary circles. Mrs. Richard B. Coolidge and other members of the exhibition committee enhance the quaint charm of the historic rooms by wearing period costumes, some of colonial pattern and others of the style of the Civil War, which introduce an amusing if anachronistic note into the midst of guests, earnestly playing bridge against a twentieth century background of batiks, oils, charcoals and water colors.

In curious contrast women of latest chic pursue their game in the spacious, old-fashioned kitchen, in front of the British Royal Standard, painted on a large wooden signboard, with the lion and the unicorn, splendidly golden, ramping sportively above two lines of gilt lettering which say "Entertainment BY Jona Porter—1769."

Outstanding in the exhibition are two bronze heads by George Demetrios, a former Medford resident; oil portraits, including one of Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, by Edith Scott; New England landscapes by George H. Richert; batiks by Miriam Davie; water colors of still life groups, of adroit and simple treatment, by Margaret Laighton; paintings and chalk studies by Bingham Ballou; portraits by Priscilla Phinney; and Nantucket streets, in oils, by June Coolidge, who also made a block print of the Royall House which is to be bestowed as a prize on the winner of the bridge.

Mary Brooks, examples of whose work have been requested for the Chicago exposition, has contributed an enchanting little group of tiny fairy figures, with delicate, gauze wings, dancing "heel and toe" under minute trees, in a glass globe but a few inches high.

Apple Judy, a beverage concocted by a colonial recipe, is served on the porch.

Real Estate Men to Give Mortgage Law Service

Home owners interested in the provisions of the new Home Mortgage Bill, signed yesterday by President Roosevelt, may get information on its application to individual cases from the Real Estate Advisory Committee located at 7 Water Street, Boston. The committee has stated through its chairman, Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank, that it stands ready to give information on any of its points.

The Real Estate Advisory Committee, which was formed last October, is still holding its weekly meetings each Thursday from 2 to 5 p. m. The purpose of these meetings is to give needed consultation and advice on mortgage problems, and to relieve distress and worries wherever it is possible to find a plan of relief.

You Save 30 to 35% on these FULLER BRUSHES ... if you order NOW!

To encourage housewives to order the Fuller Brushes they need now for quicker, easier cleaning, the Fuller Brush Man offers savings of 30 to 35 per cent.

Look at these extraordinary values:

Fuller Dry Mop, Regular Price $2.65, Now Only $1.75

Fuller Broom, Regular Price $1.95, Now Only $1.25

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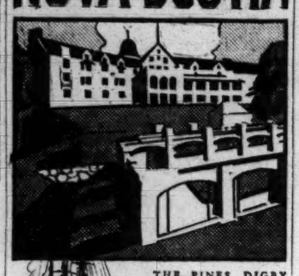

THE PINES, DIGBY

For a Vacation Near-at-hand!

Long, outdoor days . . . roaming old seaports . . . playing smooth golf . . . motoring past apple orchards. Boating, fishing, swimming, tennis! And comfortable modern hotels to stop at . . . comfortable fare and comforting rates. *The Pines*, Digby, set in sweet-smelling evergreens. *Cornwallis Inn* at Kentville—in Evangeline land. *Lakeside Inn*, in old, maritime Yarmouth. *Lord Nelson*, Halifax, (operated by Associated Canadian Hotels).

Eastern Steamship Line—Boston or New York to Yarmouth. Or by rail to Saint John, thence Canadian Pacific boat to Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway trains meet ships.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

Rates, reservations from Canadian Pacific Offices, in all large cities, or Dominion Atlantic Railway, 50 Franklin St., Boston.

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Amazingly Inexpensive

AMERICA'S *fastest-selling* DESSERT

The grateful *Warmth* that cheers a thousand churches

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

(Above) Reims Cathedral
(Right) Westminster Abbey

FOR very sound practical reasons, entirely apart from its matchless comfort, Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating has been specified by the architects of hundreds of the world's finest and most modern churches. It has been installed in a great many very famous churches—notably Westminster, Reims, and Canterbury cathedrals.

One reason for this preference is the very great *economy* resultant from Oil-O-Matic's *flexibility* of control. Minimum heat may be used during the periods when the church is unoccupied, with full, exactly correct heat available at any time—no stoking, no wasted heat, no ash removal expense.

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Oil-O-Matic is quickly installed in any type of heating plant—hot water, steam, vapor or warm air—and is also furnished as a complete unit plant—boiler and burner combined—with full automatic controls. Telephone your Oil-O-Matic dealer today.

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Canterbury Cathedral

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Transformations	*29.95*	19.97
Bob Wigs	*59.95*	39.97
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Our entire stock is on sale, from transformations to little curls . . . imported and domestic arrangements of lovely soft, wavy hair. Make your unrestricted selection of becoming, perfectly matching pieces . . . and deduct one-third from the marked price! All natural hair shadings, as well as gray and white, are included.

Stern Brothers—Beauty Salon—Seventh Floor

Lady be cool... Lady be sweet

STEP into the kitchen and smile! Such a nice kitchen. So neat and dainty. Everything spick and span. The very latest, cleanest, most convenient sink. A new air-cooled, economical gas refrigerator. And a modern automatic gas range with insulated oven, which is why the kitchen is so cool and comfortable even after the gas has been going for an hour.

If your kitchen is "like an oven"; if you are roasted with the roast, broiled with the steak, baked with the biscuits; if you hate to prepare dinner and are worn out with heat when it is done—then your range is not modern at all, and you are suffering needlessly, for your kitchen can be comfortable always.

With a modern gas range you can cook a complete meal and be cool and sweet and happy while you do it. You can actually enjoy cooking as much as your family enjoys what you cook.

Today's gas ranges not only have insulated ovens that make the kitchen cooler and save gas, but they also have many other fine features. Automatic clock and temperature controls free you from turning the oven on and off, up and down—make cooking automatic, results certain. Glistening enamel is quickly cleaned. Smokeless broilers are adjusted to exact position by turning a handle. Burners light when turned on; no matches or push-buttons. Roomy utensil drawers.

In the last few years, all other gas appliances, too, have made marvelous advances in efficiency and economy of operation. Visit your gas company today and discover all the comfort and convenience which gas will bring you.

THE GAS COMPANIES OF GREATER BOSTON

Great American Gas Servant — THE BETTER FUEL

Miss Glutting's 79-81-160 Wins In Eastern Golf

Miss Orcutt Finishes in Second Place One Stroke Behind Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 14—Charlotte Glutting, representing the Rock Spring Country Club of West Orange, N. J., yesterday captured the 26th Women's Eastern Golf Association championship on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club with a 36-hole score of 160, one stroke ahead of Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., and four strokes ahead of Dorothy E. Hunter of the Albemarle Golf Club, the first day's leader. Miss Glutting, who last week was beaten by Miss Orcutt, the Metropolitan champion, in the semifinal round for that title, succeeds Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. to the Eastern title.

Miss Glutting, who had scored a 79 on the opening day, started yesterday's play with a 98 clip, scoring two over 5s for the first five holes. Miss Glutting's five putts on the fifth hole gave her such a jolt that she settled down to the serious business of winning a championship. On the next hole the new champion took a 3 and followed that up with three 4s to make the turn in 42. Miss Glutting's incoming nine of 39 gave her an 81, one stroke higher than Miss Orcutt's second day score. Miss Orcutt had scored an 81 on the opening day. Miss Glutting's card:

Out	5	5	4	6	7	3	4	4	4—42
In	5	4	4	5	6	4	4	3	4—39—81

Miss Hunter's outgoing 46 and incoming 40 spoiled her chances for another year. Last year she tied Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck for the runnerup position at the Merion Cricket Club.

Frances Williams of the St. David's (Penna.) Golf Club, champion in 1930, finished in sixth place with a 168, one stroke behind Dorothy Richards of the Weston (Mass.) Golf Club. The summary:

Charlotte Glutting, Rock Spring	79	81	160
Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches	81	80	161
Dorothy E. Hunter, Albemarle	78	86	164
Dorothy Richards, Weston	83	84	167
Frances Williams, St. David's G.C.	86	82	168
Jane McCullough, Huntingdon V.	85	83	168
Peggy Wattles, Wanakah	85	83	168
Edith Quier, Huntingdon Valley	82	89	171
Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Merion	86	85	171
Rosalie Knaop, Women's Nat'n'l.	84	88	172
Betty Pietsch, Tamarak	90	83	173
Rosamond Vahey, Concord	83	90	173
Jane Brooks, Rockland	82	92	174
Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Hollywood	85	89	174
Helen Silleck, Greenwich	90	84	174
Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Concord	87	87	174
Mrs. Karl Scheidt, Whitmarsh V	88	87	175
Deborah Verry, Kittansett	90	86	176
Kathryn Bragaw, Essex Co., N.J.	89	88	177
Mrs. W. E Ferris Jr., Brae Burn	82	95	177
Lucille Parsons, Essex Country	87	90	177
Jane Broadwell, Longmeadow	88	90	178
Mrs. Arthur Millea, Roslyn Har.	92	88	180
Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., Wellesley	97	83	180
Edith Stevens, The Country Club	90	90	180
Mrs. Fred Davis, Massasoit	90	90	180
Grace English, Colonial	88	92	180
Mrs. W. J. Halnan, Oakley	87	94	181
Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn	94	87	181
Mrs. Al Nelson, Whitemarsh Val.	90	92	182
Mrs. J. A. Patterson, The C. C.	89	93	182
Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 2d, Merion C.	93	90	183
Mrs. R. F. Kimball, Tedesco	89	95	184
Joyce Bigelow, Walpole	87	97	184
Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Huntingdon V	92	92	184
Mrs. J. J. Lawlor, Gedney Farms	91	94	185
Mrs. R. J. Limburg, Century	99	86	185
Natalie Peace, Huntingdon	92	95	187
Mrs. D. B. Wentz, Huntingdon V	90	98	188
Mrs. W. A. Johnson, St. David's	93	95	188
Mrs. Willard Howard, Charles R	88	101	189
Marie Bourneuf, Charles River	95	94	189
Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Presidential	91	98	189
Mrs. H. H. Hicks, Salem	97	93	190
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion C.	94	96	190
Helen Akeroyd, Phila. Country	98	92	190
Barbara Weaver, H'nt'g'd'n Val.	98	93	191
Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Mass.	93	98	191
Mrs. C. E. Deland, Brae Burn	99	93	192
Mrs. Edward Shat, Point Judith	101	92	193
Mrs. J. W. Hodges, Tedesco	96	98	194
Mrs. R. G. Stone, T. C. C	95	100	195
Mrs. E. T. Sayward, Bass Rocks	100	96	196
Audrey White, Presidential	101	95	196
Mrs. A. D. Hyde, Tedesco	99	97	196
Mrs. L. M. Palmer, Pomonock	95	101	196
Mrs. G. P. Buell, Albemarle	100	97	197
Mrs. Edwin Lord, Philadelphia Country	102	95	197
Abigail Vare, Merion Cricket	101	97	198
Helen Hackney, Agawam Hunt	104	95	199
Florence McNeely, Philadelphia Country	99	100	199
Dorothy Von Olker, Brae Burn	96	104	200
K. Francis, Tedesco	104	97	201
Rene Henderson, Weston	109	96	205
Harriot Curtis, Essex County, Mass.	101	105	206
Mrs. E. M. Meier, Whitmarsh Valley	107	105	212
Ruth Batchelder, Brae Burn	87	No Card	
Lillian Morrill, Brae Burn	101	No Card	
Mrs. L. M. Lloyd, Greenwich	107	No Card	
Mrs. E. E. Connor, Agawam H. C.	109	No Card	

Ryder Cup Golfers Defeat an Amateur Side Four to One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 14—A gallery of about 1000 saw the United States Ryder Cup golf team defeat an amateur side, 4 to 1, yesterday on the links of Metropolis Country Club, Inc., in a charity match which brought in $2000 for the benevolent fund of the Professional Golfers' Association of America. The Metropolis Club donated $500 of this amount.

The lone amateur victory was turned in by Willie Turnesa, a junior in the Alexander Hamilton High School in Elmsford, N. Y., and his partner, Howard Bergman, the Metropolis club champion. They defeated J. Horton Smith and Ed Dudley, 2 and 1. Turnesa, younger brother of the four Turnesa professionals, Frank R., Mike, Joe and Phil, shot a par-equaling 71 over the difficult 6800-yard course, the lowest score of the day. Bergman scored an 83, while Horton Smith turned in an 80 and Dudley a 78.

The next best scores of the day were 72s shot by Gene Sarazen and F. Densmore Shute who divided the $300 prize offered the professionals. Sarazen paired with Olin A. Dutra, the P. G. A. champion, to defeat Eddie Driggs and George Voigt, 2 and 1. Shute and his partner, Billy Burke, whose entry in the British open has been accepted, downed John E. Parker Jr. and Sidney Noyes, Yale University golfers, 5 and 4.

Leonard H. Diegel and Craig R. Wood took two former Metropolitan champions into camp by the score of 4 and 3. The defeated pair were Leonard Martin and Eugene Homans.

The last victory of the day was scored by Walter C. Hagen and Paul Runyan, the home club professional, when they defeated two former national amateur champions, Jess W. Sweetser (1922) and Maxwell R. Marston (1923). The score was 4 and 3. The summary:

Gene Sarazen and Olin A. Dutra defeated Eddie Driggs and George Voigt, 2 and 1.

Leonard H. Diegel and Craig R. Wood defeated Leonard Martin and Eugene Homans, 4 and 3.

Billy Burke and F. Densmore Shute defeated John E. Parker Jr. and Sidney Noyes, 5 and 4.

Willie Turnesa and Howard Bergman defeated J. Horton Smith and Ed Dudley, 2 and 1.

Walter C. Hagen and Paul Runyan defeated Jess W. Sweetser and Maxwell R. Marston, 4 and 3.

Two-Mile Trials For Harvard-Yale Eights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 14—With the Harvard-Yale crew regatta only three days away, the crews took advantage of a break in hot weather to stage a few time trials for all except the varsity eights. Conditions varied for the different trials with the Yale jayvees defeating the combination boat at two miles by about three lengths in 9m. 57s. The Eli jayvees did not press. Yale's freshmen were caught in about 9m. 50s. despite a crab in the last quartermile. Harvards' freshman boat looked its best since coming here in defeating the combination by several lengths in around 9m. 54s. The prize time of the day was recorded by the Crimson juniors paced by the varsity for the first half-mile. They were clocked in 9m. 37s. with favorable conditions. Both the Harvard and Yale varsity eights underwent long workouts with the cool weather conditions.

Although the Yale combination lineup has been announced it is not a certain affair. At present the men are seated as follows: Bow, G. B. Walton '36; 2, J. C. Castle '36; 3, G. S. Stearns '36; 4, Howard Bissell Jr. '35; 5, B. C. Tufts '35; 6, E. D. Wilson '35; 7, Alexander Bryan '35; stroke, R. E. Danielson Jr. '35; coxswain, W. P. Curtiss Jr. '35. Robert F. Herrick '90 hoped to remain at the Harvard camp until after the regatta. Among other visitors were J. M. Erickson '32, No. 3 oarsman last year; Thomas G. Stevenson '96 and R. L. Scot' '31, former varsity crew manager. At Yale two brother oarsmen, John S. Pillsbury Jr. '35, varsity No. 2 man, and Edmund P. Pillsbury, bow on the yearling boat, were visited by their father, John S. Pillsbury Sr. of Minneapolis, Minn.

Cardinals Take A Close Contest From Buccs, 4-3

Giants, Reds and Phillies Also Win in National Baseball League

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	30	18	.625
St. Louis	31	21	.596
Pittsburgh	29	22	.569
Chicago	28	27	.509
Cincinnati	27	26	.509
Boston	22	30	.423
Brooklyn	20	28	.417
Philadelphia	19	34	.358

Results June 13

St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia 15, Brooklyn 4.
New York 6, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 1.

The St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates in a National League baseball game yesterday, 4 to 3, when right-handed Dizzy Dean outpitched Steve Swetonic. The victory was an important one for the Cardinals, who are battling for highest honors in the senior circuit. Dean scattered seven Pittsburgh hits and kept out of trouble until the ninth inning, when the Pirates tied the score on Lindstrom's single and a homer by Suhr. A base on balls and two bunts filled the bases for the Cardinals in their half of the ninth, and then Martin's long fly let in the winning run.

Lefty Carl Hubbell was in the box yesterday as the New York Giants defeated the Boston Braves, 6 to 3, and maintained their lead in the pennant race. Hubbell won his ninth game of the season, despite the fact that the Giants gave him ragged support in the field. The club made seven errors, three of them by Johnny Vergez, who drove in two of New York's runs in the eighth with a double. Huck Betts pitched seven innings for the Braves before leaving for a pinch hitter.

Once again Lon Warneke lost a close game to the Cincinnati Reds, this time by the score of 2 to 1. The tall Chicago Cubs right-hander was opposed by Paul Derringer, who was just a little better, at least as far as the final score is concerned. It was Warneke's fifth defeat of the season and four of them have been in the hands of the Reds. Johnny Moore scored both Cincinnati runs and Hafey drove both of them in. Bottomley was leading hitter of the day with three out of four.

The Phillies continued to pound Brooklyn pitching yesterday, winning by 15 to 4. They collected 20 safeties off four Dodger boxmen, including five doubles. Chuck Klein was the slugging star with four singles and a double in six trips to the plate. Fullis was close behind with four singles. Ed Holley went the distance for the Phillies, keeping 10 Brooklyn hits well scattered. Hack Wilson made three hits for the Dodgers. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—	4	5	0
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	3	7	1

Batteries—Dean and Wilson; Swetonic and Grace. Umpires—Barr, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—1h. 55m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	x—	6	9	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—	3	6	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso; Betts, Seibold, Mangum and Hogan, Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 55m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x—	2	8	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	6	3

Batteries—Derringer and Hemsley; Warneke and Hartnett, Taylor. Umpires—Rigler, Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 35m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	2	0	2	1	5	0	1	x—	15	20	3
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—	4	10	2

Batteries—Holley and Davis; Beck, Clark, Ryan, Shaute and Outen. Losing pitcher—Beck. Umpires—McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 10m.

British West Indians And Middlesex Draw

LONDON, June 14 (Canadian Press)—Time robbed the British West Indies of a probable victory over Middlesex in the cricket match concluded at Lord's yesterday, and the game was drawn. Scores: British West Indies, 382 and 251 for five declared; Middlesex, 178 and 123 for three wickets.

Heavy clouds drifted over Lord's, and rain threatened at every minute. Lunch was called early when the uncertain light forced temporary stoppage of play. Middlesex had 66 for two at that time. The wicket was damp from an overnight rain. The score:

Middlesex—Second Innings

Price, c Valentine; b Martindale	12
Hearne, c Grant; b Headley	10
Lee, c Grant; b Merry	38
Hendren (not out)	33
Hulme (not out)	25
Extras	5
Total for three wickets (closed)	123

Australia Wins 3 to 2

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—The Australian Davis Cup team yesterday advanced to the semi-final round in the European zone, defeating South Africa 3 matches to 2 when Jack C. Crawford, Australian champion, beat C. J. J. Robbins, veteran international, in the fifth and deciding match. The score was 6—4, 6—1, 6—0. Virgil G. Kirby of South Africa defeated Vivian B. McGrath of Australia, 6—8, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

Major Kennelly Resigns

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 14—Major William Kennelly, for over seven years president of the New York Athletic Club, resigned that position yesterday, and William A. Dalton, first vice-president, was elected to succeed him.

Oarsmen In Father's Footsteps

* * *

Eight Sons of Former Harvard Crew Men at Red Top—Three Brother Sets

* * *

"Like father, like son," has its place in sport more through its scarcity than its frequentness. Professional sport generally features the success, or even the attempt at success, of a son of a former athlete, usually, of course, where the son or sons adopt the same sport, be it baseball, hockey, golf or any of those featured, especially in professional circles. In the college athletic activity such cases are a little more frequent and attention is usually called to them; but not to any great degree.

An exception could be made this season in regard to the Harvard crew squad at Red Top, Conn. No less than eight oarsmen now down there are sons of former Harvard oarsmen. These eight would make an interesting if not a particularly good crew. In fact, of all the crew members now at Red Top, only nine are not sons of Harvard men.

Most prominent among the relative class is Capt. Malcolm Bancroft '33, No. 5 on the varsity, and one of the famed stern four which has rowed together beginning with freshman days, and always has been victorious against Yale. Bancroft's father, Guy '02, rowed No. 7 on the varsity eight of 1902. Malcolm's uncle, Hugh Bancroft '97, rowed two years at No. 6 and one at stroke. Then, too, his grandfather, W. A. Bancroft '78, not only rowed for Harvard three years, but stroked the eights of 1877, 1878 and 1879 to victory against the Eli. He captained the first two crew years. Hugh Bancroft, No. 6 on the '99 crew, helped defeat Yale once, but in his other two races and the year Guy rowed, Yale won. The present generation of the Bancrofts is more than upholding the family name, however, with three straight triumphs against the Eli.

W. Benjamin Bacon '33, No. 6 on the varsity, is the son of Gaspar G. Bacon '08, who was member of the varsity crews of 1907 and 1908. His grandfather, Robert Bacon '80, rowed No. 6 on the varsity of 1880. Gridley Barrows '34, No. 5 on the jayvee crew, is the son of Frank G. Barrows '06, who was member of his class crew. Edward S. Litchfield '34, coxswain of the jayvees, is the son of Bayard S. Litchfield '03, coxswain of the 1903 varsity which lost to Yale. Franklin A. Reece Jr. '35, varsity substitute, is the son of Franklin A. Reece '09, who was a crew member in 1908. Samuel H. Wolcott Jr. '33, bow in the jayvee boat, and Robert S. Wolcott '36, No. 2 on the freshmen, are the sons of S. H. Wolcott '03, who rowed No. 2 on the varsity of 1903. William D. Locke '36, who has been in and out of the freshman boat all season, is the son of Charles W. Locke '01, who rowed in the Harvard freshman boat of '97.

Incidentally, there are three sets of brothers who are rowing at Red Top, the Saltonstalls—Robert Jr. '33 and Henry '35; the Drurys—Samuel S. Jr. '35 and Roger W. '36, and the Wolcotts—Samuel H. Jr. '33 and Robert S. '36. Another brother of the Saltonstalls—William G. '28—was a letterman in football, hockey and crew.

The father of Roger H. Hallowell '33—John W. '01—was a member of the football and track teams of 1898, 1899 and 1900 and captained the track team in 1901. Another brother of Roger—John W. '31—captained the varsity crew his senior year, and with so many others of those at Red Top sons of Harvard men this season seemingly makes crew almost a Harvard family affair.

New Freshman Coaches Approved at Harvard

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard University has approved the selections of Clifford J. Gallagher as freshman football coach, Adolph W. Samborski '25, as freshman basketball coach, Harold Janvrin as freshman baseball coach and Henry Chauncey '28 as junior varsity baseball coach and coach of the second freshman football squad.

Gallagher, former Kansas State College football player and wrestler, also coaches the varsity wrestling team and is assistant to Eddie Farrell with the track team. He replaces Rufus H. Bond '19, who coached freshman football, baseball and basketball, and will have as assistants, Edmund A. Mays Jr. '32 for backfield, Walter A. Cleary '15 for line coach and Victor M. Harding Jr. '31 for the ends. Henry Lamar, varsity boxing coach, will train the freshmen.

Samborski played varsity basketball and baseball three years and football two years and is at present director of intramural athletics, and will continue in that capacity. Janvrin is a former professional baseball player and has handled the junior varsity team since 1930. Chauncey, assistant dean of Harvard University, played varsity football and baseball and since graduating has coached at William Penn Charter School and the dormitory freshman football and baseball teams at Harvard.

Alekhine Resigns Game To Dr. S. T. Tartakower

FOLKESTONE, England, June 14 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine, world chess champion, resigned his unfinished game from the second round of the international chess tournament to Dr. S. T. Tartakower of Poland after 75 moves. France thus lost the match by a score of 2½-1½.

The adjourned game between A. C. Simonson, United States, and Combe of Scotland was recorded as drawn, the Americans winning the match by 3½-½.

In the other matches unfinished in the second round the results were: Czechoslovakia 3, Britain 1; Belgium 2½, Italy 1½; Hungary 2, Austria 2.

The leading scores: United States, 7—1; Sweden, 6½—1½; Hungary and Poland, each 6—2; Latvia and Czechoslovakia, each 5—3; Austria, 4½—3½; France, Belgium, Denmark and Lithuania, each 4—4.

Burke's Entry Accepted For British Open Golf

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., June 14 (AP)—The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews has decided that Billy Burke, belatedly named to the United States Ryder Cup team, is eligible to play in the British open golf championship but has refused the post-entry of MacDonald Smith, veteran Scot, who has lived in the United States for 20 years.

The club explained it had granted the Professional Golfers' Association of America permission to enter the 10 Ryder Cup team members in the open some weeks ago even though only nine players had been appointed at that time. Burke was named to the tenth place on Sunday.

Smith's entry was refused "with regret" because it did not arrive within the time limit.

The open will be played at St. Andrews, July 3 to 7.

Yorkshire Is Victor By an Innings and 165

LONDON, June 14 (Canadian Press)—Yorkshire scored the most decisive victory in first-class county cricket matches ending yesterday, trouncing Worcestershire by an innings and 165 runs. Derby defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 77 runs. Townsend running up 233. Essex won on the first innings over Somerset, Sussex beat Hampshire by eight wickets, Lancashire defeated Surrey on the first innings, Glamorgan defeated Northamptonshire on the first innings and Kent won over Warwickshire by 118. The results:

Yorkshire, 500 for nine, declared (Leyland, 133; Mitchell, 142); Worcestershire, 231 and following on, 104 (Martin, 98; Mncaulay, four for 56), at Sheffield.

Derby, 508 for seven, declared (Townsend, 233; H. Elliott, 94); Leicestershire, 346 and 83 (Townsend, four for 77; Mitchell, six for 36), at Loughborough.

Essex, 415 and 106 for four wickets, declared (O'Connor, 237); Somerset, 344 and 61 for no wickets (Young, 119; Evans, six for 83); at Leyton.

Sussex, 277 and 106 for two (Scott, 113; John Langridge, 35, not out); Hampshire, 157 and 224 (J. Cornford, five for 54 and four for 48), at Horsham.

Lancashire, 534 for nine (Washbrook, 152); Surrey, 478 (Brown, 108, not out), at Manchester.

Glamorgan, 537 for six, declared, and 55 for one (Turnbull, 200, not out; Every, 65); Northamptonshire, 469 (Bakewell, 257; Timms, 65; Mercer, five for 100), at Swansea.

Kent, 466 and 169 for seven, declared (Ames, 210; Knott, 74); Warwickshire, 356 and 161 (Santall, 131 and 66; Freeman, five for 52), at Tonbridge.

Playoff Dates Announced

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association announced yesterday the dates on which playoff baseball games with Harvard and Princeton will be held if the first two games should fail to settle either series. A third game in the Princeton series was scheduled for Saturday, June 24, at Princeton. Princeton won the first game here last Saturday, 10 to 7. The second game will be played next Saturday at Princeton. A third game with Harvard was set for Tuesday, June 27, at Yale. If there is no playoff with Princeton, this game will be moved forward to June 24. The first two games will be played June 20 and 21.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	37	24	.607
New Orleans	37	24	.607
Birmingham	38	26	.594
Nashville	35	29	.547
Chattanooga	29	31	.483
Atlanta	28	34	.452
Knoxville	23	38	.377
Little Rock	20	41	.328

Results June 13

Atlanta 5, Little Rock 1.
Knoxville 3, Memphis 1.
Birmingham 7, Nashville 3.
New Orleans 9, Chattanooga 5.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	36	23	.610
Newark	35	24	.593
Toronto	34	25	.576
Baltimore	34	28	.548
Jersey City	25	33	.431
Buffalo	25	33	.431
Montreal	25	34	.424
Albany	22	36	.379

Results June 13

Baltimore 7, Montreal 6.
Rochester 6, Newark 4.
Buffalo 4, Albany 3.
Jersey City 5, Toronto 1.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	34	18	.654
Indianapolis	31	21	.596
Minneapolis	30	27	.526
Toledo	27	30	.474
Milwaukee	26	29	.473
St. Paul	28	32	.467
Louisville	25	32	.439
Kansas City	22	38	.367

Results June 13

Indianapolis 2, St. Paul 1.
Louisville 7, Minneapolis 5.
Louisville 13, Minneapolis 9.
Kansas City 6, Columbus 5.
Toledo 5, Milwaukee 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	40	28	.588
Portland	38	30	.559
Sacramento	35	30	.538
Missions	38	33	.535
Los Angeles	36	32	.529
Oakland	31	36	.463
Seattle	24	36	.400
San Francisco	26	43	.377

Results June 13

San Francisco 6, Seattle 1.
Los Angeles 9, Portland 2.
Oakland 4, Hollywood 3.
Missions 4, Sacramento 3.

Four Harvard Players Named

Four Harvard lawn tennis players have been named to make up the team which will compete in the intercollegiate championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club this month, and three of them will represent the Crimson's share on the combined Harvard-Yale team which will meet a combined Oxford-Cambridge team at Newport, R. I., in July. The players are: Walter E. Arensberg '33 of Pittsburgh, Severt E. Davenport 3d '34, Forest Hills, L. I.; George H. Hartford 2d '34, New York, and John F. Ray '34 of Cambridge.

Four Receive Norwich Letters

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 14 (AP)—Letter awards for four Norwich University polo players were announced today by Maj. R. Dr Potter, athletic director. They were: Capt. Richard J. Carr '34 of Dedham, Mass.; Richard Hosmer '34 of Sharon, Mass.; Alan S. Lincoln '34 of Springfield, Mass., and Wilbur C. Trafton '35 of South Hanover, Mass.

Whitlow Wyatt Limits St. Louis To a Single Hit

Gullic Connects With Two Out in Ninth Inning—Senators Gain

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	33	18	.647
Washington	32	22	.593
Chicago	29	24	.547
Cleveland	29	25	.537
Philadelphia	26	23	.531
Detroit	25	28	.472
St. Louis	19	36	.345
Boston	17	34	.333

Results June 13

Boston 6, New York 5.
Washington 10, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 1, Detroit 0.

Whitlow Wyatt, young right-hander of the Chicago White Sox recently secured from the Detroit Tigers, just missed entering baseball's Hall of Fame yesterday when he held the St. Louis Browns to one hit and defeated them, 6 to 1. Ted Gullic, St. Louis third baseman, made the only hit off Wyatt after two men were out in the ninth inning, a clean single over second base. The Browns had put across one run in the third on two passes, a sacrifice and an infield out, but had not made anything that looked like a hit. The triumph put the White Sox back into third place in the standing.

Oral Hildebrand of Cleveland and Tom Bridges of Detroit staged a brilliant pitchers' battle yesterday at Navin Field, the former winning by a 1-to-0 score. The deciding run did not come until the ninth inning and was scored on Vosmik's triple and a single by Pytlak. Hildebrand yielded just two singles, one by Gehringer and the other by Walker. The Indians made only five hits off Bridges until the ninth. Pytlak, with a double and single, was the only player to make more than one safety.

The Boston Red Sox pounded their former team mate, Danny MacFayden, and defeated the New York Yankees yesterday by 6 to 5. The Sox collected 11 hits, while the left-handed Lloyd Brown was holding the Yankees in check. Lou Gehrig was the only Yank who could hit Brown consistently, the big first baseman getting two singles and his fourteenth home run of the season. Dusty Cooke, former Yankee and now a regular outfielder with Boston, batted in four runs for the Sox, hititng a double and homer.

The Washington Senators moved one game nearer to the first-place Yankees yesterday by virtue of a 10-to-6 triumph over the Philadelphia Athletics. Manush, Goslin and Manager Joe Cronin led the Washington attack on three pitchers, the first named getting five out of five for a perfect day. Goslin made three hits and Cronin two. The Athletics drove Al Thomas out of the box in the fourth inning, but could not do much with Jack Russell, who relieved him. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	x—	6	14	0
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	1	1

Batteries—Wyatt and Grube; McDonald, Gray, Stiles and Shea. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 58m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	7	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	2	0

Batteries—Hildebrand and Pytlak; Bridges and Hayworth. Umpires—Kolls, Ormsby and Owens. Time—2h. 6m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	x—	6	11	2
New York	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—	5	7	0

Batteries—Brown and Ferrell; MacFayden, Van Atta and Dickey. Losing pitcher—MacFayden. Umpires—Dinneen and Van Graflan. Time—1h. 51m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	x—	10	15	2
Philadelphia	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—	6	10	0

Batteries—Thomas, Russell and Sewell; Walberg, Mahaffey, Grove and Majeski. Winning pitcher—Russell. Losing pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires—Summers, Hildebrand and McGowan. Time—2h. 4m.

Forests Purchase To Cost $763,139

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 14—Purchases of forest land totaling 443,908 acres have just been authorized by the National Forest Reservation Commission, at a total cost of $763,139.99.

The lands lie in 28 existing national forests and purchase units in 16 states and will be brought under administration by the Forest Service for permanent protection and development for public use. Workers from the Civilian Conservation Corps will be sent to many of the areas as soon as they are acquired.

Members of the National Forest Reservation Commssion are Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War; Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Senator Henry W. Keyes (R.) of New Hampshire, Senator Walter F. George (D.) of Georgia, Representative John B. Clarke (R.) of New York and Representative Wall Doxey (D.) of Mississippi.

Georgia Woman Chosen To Serve With Law Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA Ga.—The only direct representative from the South, and the only woman to be selected, Miss Ruth Blair, Georgia historian, has been invited to serve on the permanent committee of 21, chosen from all sections of the nation by the Association of American Law Schools, to encourage the study of American legal history by preserving and publishing old and valuable records.

Twenty-one distinguished persons from various parts of the nation were chosen by Prof. Joseph H. Beale of the Harvard Law School, to be a permanent committee, at the preliminary organization meeting held recently in Washington, presided over by Professor Beale, and attended by Miss Blair. The first meeting of the permanent committee will be held in New York, June 3.

College Baseball Result

Princeton 2, Temple 1.

Drug Control Efforts Checked By Treasuries of Illicit Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

tries, 10 cents per dose is a cautious estimate.

World consumption is estimated at a minimum of 45 tons, distributed as follows: China, 30 tons; United States, 7 tons; Europe 3 tons; Egypt, 2 tons; Far Eastern possessions of western countries, 2 tons (including 1 ton for India), and South America, 1 ton. The estimate for China is extremely low, for the Egyptian Government's report for 1932 states that during 1928 five tons a month, or 60 tons a year, entered China through three ports.

Enforcement Increases Taxes

On the basis of these figures China consumes 30 tons, or 6,000,000,000 doses, which at 3 cents per dose cost $180,000,000. The United States takes 7 tons, or 1,400,000,000 doses, which at 25 cents per dose yield $350,000,000, and the rest of the world uses 8 tons, or 1,600,000,000 doses, which at 10 cents per dose cost $160,000,000. The total for 45 tons is $690,000,000 per year.

The cost of manufacturing 45 tons at $150 per kilo is $6,750,000. Subtraction of this sum from the total turnover leaves a profit for distribution among the traffickers of $683,250,000, or $1,872,000 a day. It is against this flood of money, all of which serves to finance a world-wide evil, that anti-narcotic agencies are obliged to struggle.

This is by no means the total cost to the world of the drug evil. In the United States alone 4000 years of jail sentences are given annually for drug addiction or trading. Conservatively estimating the cost to the community of keeping a man in jail at $1 per day, means that drug sentences alone cost the taxpayers $1,450,000 a year. Then there is the burden of providing for dependents of addicts, which likewise falls upon the community.

Official Perquisites Found

Anti-opium workers come up against the money power of the drug traffickers in unexpected places. It is amazing how many objections of a technical nature can be raised by some governments to the international control of narcotics. Not infrequently, officials of these governments have been ordered to oppose obstructionist tactics to projected reforms. Sometimes it is discovered that ministers of state are, in their capacity of legal advisers, collecting fees from chemical industries. No industry is more internationalized than the chemical industry, and its ramifications are astounding. In the drug traffic, as well

The Home Forum

Their Excellencies Request—

A GOVERNMENT HOUSE dance in a hill station of India is slightly less formal than those given by Their Excellencies at their Residence in the chief town of the State. The reason is, of course, that everyone, including the Governor, is on holiday. Nevertheless, all functions held or attended by the King-Emperor's Representative must retain a certain amount of formality.

The first warning one has of a ball is, quite naturally, the invitation. It is no ordinary invitation, this. True, that in color and shape it is not uncommon. You or I might use identical square cream cards. We might even have them engraved and decorated with a family crest; but few people have the privilege of using the Royal Crest, with which the Governor's cards and envelopes are embossed.

Again, this invitation is a little more than the polite request it appears to be. It is a command.

Now, if we are invited to dine, dance or otherwise frivol with Mr. and Mrs. Smith or Brown, we may refuse, pleading a previous engagement. Not so with this "command-request." Only an extremely serious reason, certainly never another appointment, is allowed to prevent our giving Their Excellencies the pleasure they apparently desire. It is customary for you or me to send our invitations by hand or by mail. Even a Governor can do no more and he always sends by hand.

But, as one may vulgarly say—What a hand!

* * *

It is gauntleted in white kid. One sees it flashing in the sunlight as its owner comes riding over the hills on a glossy black horse, stopping at each bungalow. He is one of the Governor's Bodyguard, a Sikh and an impressive figure. His headgear is a tall yellow and blue striped "pagri" (turban). I never cease to marvel at the formation of such a "pagri," smooth and firm yet containing all the man's long thick hair. His black beard, also long and thick—for a Sikh may not cut his hair or beard—is neatly brushed up over his ears and kept in place by a tight black net. He wears a dark blue tunic with bright silver buttons and broad blue and yellow sash, white breeches and shining Wellington boots. His buttons and spurs and the metal of his horse's harness glitter as he rides along the dry sandy roads. His lance is "at rest," its red and white pennant fluttering.

At last he reaches our gate and the "boy" meeting him takes from him a large book which he brings to us. Between the leaves of this volume are the gilt crested envelopes, each containing an invitation and bearing the name of a guest.

The envelope accepted and the book signed as a receipt, the "boy" hands it back. The stately messenger departs to the next bungalow and one must now write a polite note of acceptance.

It is usual to make up parties for dinner before the dance and all proceed together to Government House so one must now arrange a party or accept an invitation to someone else's. This done, there are no more (acknowledged) signs of preparation for the ball. Of course, living a hundred-odd miles from a shop, there may be letters dispatched and parcels received, while at some bungalows one may see a "darzi" (tailor) sitting cross-legged on the veranda stitching busily, the precious material held nonchalantly between his toes.

* * *

On the actual day of the dance, however, there are more visible signs. Ball gowns must be pressed and this presents a difficulty if one has no "dhobi" (washerman) residing in the compound. One probably borrows a neighbor's "dhobi." That is, he will come and collect one's washing and ironing, take it to his go-down in his employer's compound and return with it when finished. So he may now take the ball gown to be pressed with his huge hot charcoal-filled iron. But everyone knows that it is a bad thing to fold a dress that has been pressed. How, then, can the man carry it to its owner living a mile or so distant, without folding? Obviously, on a dress hanger, and so all day long from bungalow to bungalow trot the white-clad "dhobis," carrying high, to prevent them sweeping the ground, all the lovely gowns that are to be worn at the ball. Blue, green and red, the primary colors, with a host of intermediate shades. Silk, chiffon, satin; long and short; plain or patterned, they all come dancing over the hills. There can be no secrecy. Everyone soon knows that Mrs. S. will be wearing a green chiffon, while Miss R. is certainly going to wear the black spotted net!

The dinner parties in the evening are more or less formal, but in any case a great deal of amusement may be had from one's mode of traveling from home to party and party to ball. Many people, "up" for a few weeks, don't bother to bring their cars, while in some cases the roads are unsuitable and cars forbidden. Therefore, one may have the doubtful pleasure of a journey, clad in one's Grande Robe, in a ricksha or bullock "tonga." I have even been in the station omnibus and may say that it is a feat to step out in a calm and dignified manner, after a bumpy ride in a dilapidated and almost springless 'bus.

* * *

On arrival at the door, one is met and greeted by the Governor's aides-de-camp, resplendent in their bright uniforms. At all doors stand two of the Governor's bodyguard, who click their heels smartly, and bring their lowered lances to "attention" as one passes.

After leaving wraps in the cloakrooms, the guests foregather in an anteroom where they fill up their dance programs.

Soon, a band plays the first chord of the National Anthem, the babble of talk ceases and all stand to attention as Their Excellencies pass into the ballroom and stand before two thronelike chairs. An aide-de-camp introduces each guest as they all file past and shake hands with Their Excellencies.

Then the dancing begins and the scene is extraordinarily brilliant. The cream walls of the ballroom, with its flower-hung pillars and arched windows, form a perfect background to the bright dresses and uniforms of the dancers. The soldiers wear mess uniform, with shining buttons and badges. The uniforms are of different colors according to regiment, so that there are scarlet, navy, buff and Scotch plaid. Some wear kilts and others overall trousers over Wellington boots. These overalls fit so perfectly that often the wearer experiences difficulty in sitting down.

The senior ladies and gentlemen are privileged to dance or "sit out" with Their Excellencies and, during the intervals between the dances, the guests may stroll or sit in the well-kept grounds where are beautiful and heavily scented flowering trees and shrubs. Or, if they prefer, they may sit in the many flower-decked alcoves and verandas and partake of light refreshments proffered by fleet bare-footed servants whose red and gold "pagris" and sashes, long white tunics and full trousers, are in harmony with the surroundings.

At twelve o'clock precisely, the dancing ceases and the band once more plays the National Anthem as Their Excellencies retire.

The guests then adjourn to a room where a supper table is spread with grilled sausages, bacon and eggs. A curiously unromantic ending, I always think, to a glamorous evening.

A. P.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

In Medieval Gruyères

IN A green plain, backed by the serried masses of the Alps, rises a hill. From miles of flat, rich meadowland it rises; and, as if in reward for such a gesture, it is crowned by the medieval city of Gruyères; a city known throughout the world for its cheese and only by the traveler for its lace. German Switzerland lies back of the mountains; ahead, after the wide plain meets a lake, lies France. This is the link between—a French-speaking race of Swiss, dark-haired, dark-eyed, artistic people, whose hands turn to woodcarving and lace-making as readily as to the herding of cows and the tillage of land.

It is a French Provençal picture that greets the traveler winding his way up the hill and through the old gate to Gruyères. The one street of the town is wide, cobbled at the side; the stone houses, white painted or tinted are built touching each other with their roofs slanting out to carry rainwater onto the cobbles and so away. They are the houses found in southern France and northern Italy, wherever the romance touch has lingered. Their windows and balconies preside over boxes of tumbling flowers. In the center of the town is the well, where two streams of water run into a worn stone basin as they have run for centuries; women come with buckets and jugs to draw water and stop to exchange words with their neighbors. Children play along the street, their pinafores matching the colors of the houses; old men sun themselves in deep-carved doorways, and before almost every house girls and women sit making lace. The wide street leads on up to the château, a gracious friendly place brooding behind its twelve-foot walls. For ten centuries the château of Gruyères has commanded the highest spot of the hill, and the town nestling at its foot has grown little larger than when it was first founded. During the days of chivalry, Gruyères was an important principality; its counts governing in an unbroken line for six centuries and leaving a record of justice, valor and benevolence for their sovereignty. Gruyères is still a medieval city, but its past lives only in the traditions of its people. The splendor and power of the counts is gone; the remote and colorful beauty of its youth is gone—but, like the refrain from a troubadour's lute, something sweet, haunting and poignant prevails in the old city.

The lace makers of Gruyères carry on one of its traditions as they sit before their houses, with their fingers busily twisting and twisting threads. If you are interested in knowing the story of their trade, they will all contribute in telling you; but their talk is only fragments of memory, pierced together with Gallic enthusiasm, compared to that of the old lady who sits before her son's substantial woodpile making pillow lace. Looking up at you with a sharp inquisitive gesture is her way of acknowledging your interest, and, as her eyes drop to her work again, she begins to speak in an ancient wise way, proud of her calling because it has been the calling of her ancestors.

First, she will explain that she is doing pillow lace, so called because the many necessary threads are attached by pins to an oval-shaped cushion or pillow; the design, drawn on paper and stretched over the pillow, is followed as the thread wound on small bobbins is twisted and plaited in and out, a greater or lesser number of times depending on the size of the mesh; the threads are worked into place by a series of loops and drawn tight as she advances. The tale of her own work is thus quickly dismissed, but not so the tale of lace.

Lace making, as an art soon to become an industry, appeared simultaneously in Belgium and Italy in the early days of the sixteenth century. Why it appeared in two separate countries, neither having any knowledge of what was happening in the other, or whence its origin, are secrets of the Middle Ages. It came from the convents and went to the castles and in a remarkably short time grew into an industry, which city after city throughout Europe adopted, each one trying to develop some individual phase which would make its work peculiar. This rapid spread in the interest of lace and the ability to make it was felt due to the fact it was discovered about the same time as printing. It was not necessary for directions to travel by the precarious word-of-mouth practice; they could be printed and were soon circulating through the towns of Europe. There was quite as much need for lace then as for books, the old lady said stoutly. The costume of the Middle Ages was far too severe, and, as the Renaissance brought grace and beauty to so many useful phases of life, it brought ornamentation to clothes. Soon plain fabrics showed pretty edgings and the richer stuffs, velvet and silk were elaborated with lace; but it was a costly thing, and, from its earliest days, was associated with the raiment of kings and men and women of rank or power.

Great masters in the art arose and lace making ranked with iron and silver work, leather tooling and such crafts as the artistic spirit developed. Two centuries rolled on; fingers wearied and eyes grew tired, for lace making was a slow trade—years often being devoted to the completion of a single piece—and the spirit of the age was quickening. Soon invention perfected machines which did the work that hands had done, better perhaps, but not so beautifully. Beauty is a quality that lives not in a machine, no matter how flawless its work (the old lady nodded her head sagely), but is begotten by the touch of hands upon their chosen craft. The making of lace by hand was gradually done away with, and its skill was forgotten except in a few backwaters of the world whose history is like the fading song of a troubadour's lute—places like Gruyères where the women sit before their doors all day long, making lace in any kind of weather.

Another sudden inquisitive glance is darted at you, then the old lady bends over her work as if nothing else had ever existed since the beginning of time. Her hands are hardened from years of work in the fields as well as at her lace, her fingers are rough but their motions are ceaseless. Even while she has been speaking, a pattern has taken shape under them. She hopes you will buy, for life is not always so sweet and smiling in Gruyères as you see it this sunny day; winters are long and the snow often brings hardship. But she will not ask you to buy, nor will she open the box at her side and show you the handkerchiefs, towels and small articles delicately laced that are in it—unless you ask her to. You must know that for centuries the women of Gruyères have sat before their houses making lace, and none more beautiful or fine is made the world over. If you do not want any, she will understand, but if you do a bond will spring between you. To her you are the product of machines, your clothes, your shoes, your purse all have been made by machines; but if you care for the work that grows so painstakingly under her fingers, she will respect you and feel that so long as there are those in the world who appreciate handwork, machines will never take away the age-old trade of the lace makers of Gruyères. . . . She will not say any of this, but a nod and the pocketing of your few francs will.

B. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

She Sits Before Her Son's Woodpile and Makes Pillow Lace

A Breakfast of Color

This morning at the breakfast table my attention was attracted to some beautiful flame-colored tulips with their thick green leaves. These formed the center decoration. I then began to note the many other colors which decorated the table, and was truly amazed to find what a wealth of color is daily overlooked in the hurry of this meal. There were golden oranges and yellow bananas in a fruit bowl. There were pale yellow grapefruit standing each in its own tall-stemmed glass. There was yellow butter and golden marmalade, the latter in a bright blue Japanese pot of basketwork pattern, the lid of which was ornamented with a design of colored fruits in dark blue, mauve, red, yellow and yellow-green. The milk jug had bright blue and red flowers painted on its side. The breakfast service was of a bluebell-blue pattern. Golden-brown toast was in the rack. And the sun, shining through the window, brought all these colors vividly alive.

Gilded Steel

Towers are unyielding rapiers of steel
By day, but when the sun is low, each spire
Glows with the gathered light of skies that wheel
To lend a radiance down, until they burn
Like domes of Bagdad, tipped with amber fire.

Turret and steeple that at blazing noon
Were scaffoldings of stone and blistering bars,
Under the frozen fingers of the moon
Are fired to frost and pinnacles of pearl,
Cool as the crystal poniards of the stars.

—LEILA JONES, in *Voices*.

God sikt

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

DET brittiska radiobolaget brukar varje afton genom radio utsända ett särskilt meddelande till ledning för fiskare. Efter rapporten om de vindförhållanden, som troligen komma att bliva rådande, följa dessa ord: "Sikten god" eller "sikten måttlig" eller "sikten dålig", allt efter omständigheterna. Ett lexikon definierar ordet sikt [visibility] såsom "atmosfärisk genomskinlighet; synvidden till sjöss".

Hos en allvarlig tänkare kunna dessa ord med skäl väcka sådana frågor som följande: Vad utgör min mentala atmosfär? Huru långt sträcker sig sikten, och vad är dess natur? Ser jag livet genom det materiella tänkandets mörka moln? Fördunklas min syn av självviskhetens, fruktans, sjukdomens eller begränsningens dimmor? Om så är, var kan jag finna det medel, som skingrar dessa mentala dimmor och som kastar ett varaktigt och långt nående ljus på min färd över den mänskliga erfarenhetens hav. Må de som ställa dessa frågor till sig själva fröjdas över att, hur tät dimman än är, hur förmörkad utblicken än synes vara, erbjuder Christian Science en praktisk metod, genom vilken vi framgångsrikt kunna styra vår kurs, obehindrade av att mental dimma eller tjocka söker skymma för vår syn.

På sid. 355 i *Miscellaneous Writings* skriver Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science: "Att slå till höger och vänster mot dimman hjälper oss aldrig att se klarare; men att höja huvudet över den är ett osvikligt botemedel". Somliga av oss äro måhända benägna att tro, att det tillvägagångssätt, som Mrs. Eddy tillråder, är en omöjlighet, men Kristus Jesus sade: "Jag är världens ljus; den som följer mig, han skall förvisso icke vandra i mörkret, utan skall hava livets ljus". Att följa Kristus Jesus, att tänka såsom han tänkte, är det säkra sätt, på vilket vi kunna höja huvudet över den dimma, som utgöres av synd, sjukdom och disharmoni av varje slag. Den vars väg upplyses av Sanningens ljus, finner sin synvidd så stor och klar, att han blir i stånd att tränga framåt med fast föresats, med lyftad tanke och med visshet om andligt herravälde.

Och hur kunna vi följa Kristus Jesus för att tillgodogöra oss detta långt nående ljus? Ater påvisar Mrs. Eddy den praktiska metod, som Mästaren själv ständigt använde. Hon säger (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 347): "De som icke veta av någon annan vilja än Hans taga Hans hand, och från nattens mörker leder Han dem till ljus". Kristus Jesus visste icke av någon annan vilja än sin Faders. Det var hans upphöjda medvetande om Guds allsmäktiga hand, uppehållande, ledande och skyddande, som föranledde honom att göra det bestämda uttalandet: "Jag är . . . icke ensam, utan med mig är han som har sänt mig". Faderns hand uppehöll honom, när han i graven övervann den felaktiga föreställningen om död och segrande trädde fram i uppståndelsemorgonens härliga ljus.

Guds vilja beträffande människan åtlyddes av Mästaren och är uttryckt i befallningen: "Må de råda". För att kunna följa hans exempel få vi icke erkänna någon annan makt än Gud, det goda, och vi måste hava full tillit till Hans förmåga att övervinna alla olyckliga förhållanden. Detta kan ske endast genom att vi förstå Gud såsom oändligt Sinne, Liv och Kärlek och människan skapad till Hans likhet såsom Sinnets fullkomliga idé, genom vilken alla sanna egenskaper och kännetecken komma till uttryck.

Okunniga om sin sanna andliga individualitet och i tro, att de äro uteslutande fysiska, hava människorna försökt att genom den falska materiella föreställningens dimma göra färden över den dödliga tillvarons hav. Men det är trösterikt att veta, att denna dimma ej har mer substans än den som begränsar synvidden för fiskaren på havet. När dimman skingras och solen visar sig, bruka vi gärna säga: "Solen har kommit fram igen". Men alla veta vi, att solen hela tiden utan avbrott sänt ut sitt ljus. På samma sätt har materialitetens dimma sökt skymma vår andliga syn på det sanna jaget såsom uttryck för Sinne, Liv och Kärlek; men denna den falska föreställningens mentala dimma har ingen verklighet. Trots dess skenbara ogenomtränglighet, och helt skilt från den, strålar Sanningens ljus beständigt och uppenbarar alltjämt det stora andliga faktum, att människan av evighet är ett med Gud.

Endast i det materiella tänkandets dimma tycka vi oss se disharmoni uttryckt såsom synd, sjukdom, begränsning och olycka. I glansen av Sanningens eviga ljus se vi oändligt Sinne meddela sina egna fullkomliga idéer til sin andliga avbild och likhet, människan. Dessa rena idéer komma till oss, i den mån vi stilla och förtröstansfullt lyfta vår tanke ovan villfarelsens dimma och öppna vårt hjärta för att mottaga den gudomliga förståelse, som Sinne meddelar. Denna ståndaktiga hänvändelse till Gud för med sig de idéer av andlig urskillning och uppfattning, intelligens och vishet, klarsynthet och ofelbart omdöme, som ingen dimma kan förmörka. Då vi lyda Guds vilja genom att återspegla Hans andliga idéer och tillitsfullt fatta den gudomliga Kärlekens hand, ledas vi ut ur disharmoniens töckniga natt in i lyckans och harmoniens välsignade ljus.

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Distances

There is a restful charm to distances—
A near-by village viewed from a towering hill
Is like a plaything built for youthful fancies
Where folk are seen remotely small and still.
And mountain peaks assume a gentle outline
Bathed in blue shadows touched with purple lights
As though the sun had scraped off colored sunshine
When sliding close against their rugged heights.

DONALD PAGE.

Good Visibility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS the custom of the British Broadcasting Corporation to give out every evening over the radio a special message for the guidance of fishermen. After a forecast of the winds which are likely to prevail, these words follow: "Visibility good," or "visibility moderate," or "visibility poor," as the case may be. A dictionary defines the word "visibility" as "atmospheric transparency; extent of vision at sea."

With an earnest thinker these words may well raise such questions as the following: What constitutes my mental atmosphere? What is the extent and nature of its visibility? Do I see life through the dark clouds of material thinking? Do the mists of selfishness, fear, sickness, or limitation obscure my vision? If so, where can the remedy be found which will dispel these mental mists, and shed a permanent and far-reaching light on my passage over the sea of human experience? Let those who ask themselves these questions rejoice that, however thick the mist, however obscured the outlook, Christian Science provides a practical method whereby, unhampered by mental mist or fog claiming to obscure our vision, we may successfully steer our course.

On page 355 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, "To strike out right and left against the mist, never clears the vision; but to lift your head above it, is a sovereign panacea." Some of us may be inclined to believe that the process which Mrs. Eddy advises is an impossible one, but Christ Jesus said, "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." To follow Christ Jesus, to think as he thought, is the sure way by which we can lift our heads above the mist of sin, sickness, and discord of every kind. One whose course is illumined by the light of Truth finds the extent of his vision so wide and clear that he is enabled to go forward with resolute purpose, uplifted thought, and the assurance of spiritual dominion.

And how may we follow Christ Jesus in order to avail ourselves of this far-shining light? Again Mrs. Eddy points out the practical method which the Master himself invariably employed. She says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 347), "Those who know no will but His take His hand, and from the night He leads to light." Christ Jesus knew no will but his Father's. It was his sublime consciousness of God's omnipotent hand upholding, guiding, and protecting which caused him to make the positive statement, "I am not alone, but I and the Father that sent me." The Father's hand sustained him when in the tomb he overcame the false belief of death and walked triumphantly out into the glorious light of the resurrection morning.

God's will for man which the Master obeyed is stated in the command, "Let them have dominion." In order to follow his example we must acknowledge no power but God, good, and must put full faith in His power to overcome all adverse circumstances. This can be done only by understanding God as infinite Mind, Life, and Love, and man made in His likeness as Mind's perfect idea, through which are expressed all true qualities and attributes.

Ignorant of their true spiritual individuality and believing themselves to be merely physical, men have attempted to make the passage across the sea of mortal existence through the mist of false material belief. But it is comforting to know that this mist has no more substance than that which limits the extent of the fishermen's vision at sea. When the mist disappears and the sun is seen, we are apt to say, "The sun has come out again!" But everyone knows that all the time the sun has been steadily pouring forth its light. Similarly, the mist of materiality has claimed to obscure our spiritual vision of pure selfhood as the expression of Mind, Life, and Love; but this mental mist of false belief has no reality. Despite its seeming opacity, and altogether apart from it, the light of Truth is ever shining, ever revealing the great spiritual fact of man's eternal oneness with God.

Only through the mist of material thinking do we seem to see discord expressed as sin, sickness, limitation, and woe. Through the radiance of Truth's eternal light we see infinite Mind imparting its own perfect ideas to its spiritual image and likeness, man. These pure ideas come to us as we quietly, confidently, uplift our thought above the mist of error, and open our hearts to receive the divine understanding which Mind is imparting. This steadfast turning to God brings us those ideas of spiritual discernment and perception, intelligence and wisdom, penetration and unerring judgment, which no mist can obscure. Obeying God's will by reflecting His spiritual ideas, and trustfully taking the hand of divine Love, we are led out of the misty night of discord into the blessed light of happiness and harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

London's Green Oases

London, indeed, is full of little oases tucked away here and there, which, by force of contrast, seem more peaceful than the most retired rural spot could ever do. Take that haven of rest, for instance, the Dutch garden in Kensington Gardens, with the pleached alleys and the quiet pool with the water-lilies, just off the Broad Walk, which always seethes with people hurrying across the Park as they dodge the juvenile bicycles. How calm is the little courtyard of old brick houses in Staple Inn, although it is just behind those still older façades in Holborn which sturdily face the mechanical bustle of another age than theirs.

At Notting Hill Gate, too, you can flee hurrying humanity and converging 'buses and plunge under an arch between two shops, and, hey presto, you are in little old Kensington, with a row of tiny houses with gardens and a cobble-stoned court. . . .

In Knightsbridge, turn your back on the thunder of the Kensington Road, go into the tiny courtyard of Park Row, drink in the peace, and say farewell to the little old houses with the pretty porches and overdoors, for their time is short.

Victoria Square, close to the station, known throughout the world, is so quiet and retiring that comparatively few people have ever heard of it. Just out of the office world of Victoria Street, two minutes away from the excitement of Parliament, and five from a busy County Council, the dim cloisters of the Abbey, surrounding the emerald green of their immemorial garth, are the embodiment of peace.

We have moved a long way since the Strand was a street of noblemen's palaces with gardens to the river, and was open to the north. That way has an enticing sound, but the description of the highway in 1315, when the Savoy was new, as being almost impassable from ruts and holes, with brambles and bushes that got in the pedestrian's way, sounds depressing. York watergate, and that sad little built-in bit of Essex House gate, are the only remnants of the palaces except a series of names which catch the eye as we sail down the Strand on a 'bus like a procession of the imagination. Charing Cross, Durham House, York, Cecil for Salisbury (will the name remain, one wonders?), Savoy, Norfolk, Arundel, Surrey and Essex. The Chapel Royal, Savoy, dates from the Hospital, and as it was burnt out in Queen Victoria's day, has not much old about it, except the walls.

Today there are gardens near the river, open to all, and beautifully kept up, where food can be had if wanted, and where one can bask in the sun on comfortable chairs. But those gardens are where the river came before it was embanked.—DOROTHY HOOD, in "Looking Back on London." (London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Price Movement In a Decidedly Uneven Groove

Much Backing and Filling With Mixed Losses and Gains

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—The stock market jumped about in a highly erratic manner today as traders and investors backed their interpretations of domestic and foreign events with buying or selling orders.

Yesterday's late reaction lapped over into the early part of the session, being augmented considerably by "stop-loss" instructions a point or two under the previous close.

A host of these advance selling orders were touched off before some support arrived for the favorites. There were intermittent rallies and declines, with losses generally ranging from fractions to around 2 or more points. Commodities also were uneasy, corn, wheat, and cotton being subjected to profit-taking.

The American dollar continued its recovery in foreign exchange markets.

The trend was again upward in the late trading. American Telephone and Allied Chemical were advanced about 2 while Johns-Manville gained 5. Rails and utilities were firm with New York Central and North American up around a point each.

Other firm spots were Chrysler and National Distillers, Du Pont, Case, U. S. Steel, United Aircraft and General Motors were off fractions to around a point.

Transfers approximated 5,300,000 shares.

Life Insurance Sales

Various economic experts, in studying the present improvement in industry, see insurance as a sound barometer of business. Recent reports of the life companies disclose that sales in this field, although showing a decline in May of about 15 per cent under the like month last year, are making a favorable comparison with 1932. The May decline was much the smallest percentage loss this year, and compares with 23 per cent in April and 35 per cent in January. It was recalled that the improvement occurred despite the declining trend in policy loans.

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Stocks were decidedly erratic in the early trading today. After opening lower, prices firmed under utility buying, but again turned reactionary.

Losses of fractions to more than a point were shown in du Pont, United Aircraft, Owens-Illinois, U. S. Steel, Pennsylvania and General Motors.

American Telephone halved a 2-point rise, while shares steady to fractionally higher included Santa Fe, North American, Electric Power & Light, Allied Chemical and American Can.

Bond Market Quiet

Bond trading was rather inactive today except in certain issues which continued to attract speculative attention. Prices were irregular with a few loans off sharply by reason of thin markets.

To a considerable extent the market for secondary issues reflected the hesitant tone of stocks. Utilities were not greatly inspired by the sizable pickup in electric power output, as losses were as numerous as declines. A few high grade electrics like Detroit Edison 4½s and North American 5s dipped fractionally. The communications group showed an uneven tone.

Wide movements in a few rails were mainly the result of poorly balanced markets. Southern Pacific 4½s dropped about 3 points on small sales. Some issues of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Great Northern stepped up slightly, but the majority of the low priced carrier bonds yielded moderately. The industrial department had a few strong spots, notably Sinclair Oil 6½s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

Dividends

Aluminum Company of America declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Bucyrus-Erie Company declared a dividend of 50 cents on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

Island Creek Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common and $1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.

Savannah Sugar Refining Company declared an additional regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 14.

International Carriers, Ltd., declared a quarterly dividend of 5 cents a share on the capital stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

Massachusetts Investors Trust declared a quarterly dividend of 19 cents a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Standard Power and Light Corporation declared a regular dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock for the quarter ending July 31, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Philadelphia Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable July 25 to stock of record July 1, and a semiannual dividend of 25 cents a share on the 5 per cent preferred stock, payable Sept 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

Empire Safe Deposit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the capital stock, payable June 20 to stock of record June 22.

Crocker First National Bank and Crocker First Federal Trust Company of San Francisco declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $7 a share, payable July 1, to stock of record June 28.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 31 to stock of record June 30.

American District Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 15.

Air Reduction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Minnesota Power & Light Co. declared dividends of 87½ cents on the 7 per cent preferred and 75 cents on the 86 preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents on the common stock and 37½ cents on the preferred, payable July 5, to stock of record June 20.

Textile Banking Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 23.

2:55 P. M. Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range (High / Low) | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last June 14 | Last June 13

—D—

6¾	1¾	.. Davega St	400	5¼	5	5¼	5½
16	6½	.. Deere & Co pf	700	15	14¾	14¾	15
37¼	17¼	.. Del Lack & W	20300	36¼	34	35	35½
80½	37⅝	.6 Del & Hudson	8200	78½	74	78	76
12¾	2	.. Denver R G pf	300	11¾	11	11	11⅞
89	48	.40 Detroit Edison	300	89	87	87	89
25	17½	1 Diamond Match	600	24	24	24	24½
34¾	12	1 Dome Mines	27700	33⅜	30¼	31⅞	32½
21	10½	1.20 Dominion Stores	500	19½	19½	18⅞	19⅜
18	10¼	.75 Douglas A	17300	17¼	16	16¾	17¼
10¾	2¼	.. Dresser B	400	9¼	8¾	8¾	9¾
1⅞	¾	.. Duluth So Shore	300	1¾	1¼	1¼	1⅝
83½	32½	2 Du Pont de Nem	81900	79¼	75	76¾	78¼
111	97½	6 du Pont deb	100	110¾	110¾	110¾	..

—E—

7½	1⅛	.. Eastern Roll Mill	500	6¾	6½	6½	6⅞
85	46	3 Eastman Kodak	2100	82	80	81¾	82½
130	110	6 Eastman Kod pf	10	121	121	121	117
15	3½	.. Eaton Axle & Sp	2900	13¾	12¾	13¾	13½
4¼	⅝	.. Eitingon Schild	3500	3½	2¾	3	3½
22	4	.. Eitingon S pf	600	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
26⅝	10	.. Elec Auto-Lite	9700	24½	23	24½	24⅞
88	78¼	7 Elec Auto-L pf	110	84½	83½	83½	84½
3½	1	.. Elec Boat	4100	3¼	3	3⅛	3
3½	1	.. Elec & Mus Ind	9200	3	3	3	3
15⅝	3¼	.. Elec Pow & Lt	40500	15	13½	14¾	14
38½	7½	.. Elec Pow & L pf	2100	32½	32	32½	35
39⅜	6½	.. El Pw&L 6% pf	1300	20½	20	20	20
50	21	2 Elec Sto Battery	700	46¾	46	46	47½
2¾	½	.. Elk Horn Coal	270	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
6	⅜	.. Elk Horn Coal pf	280	4	3	3	3¼
14¾	4	.. Engineers Pub S	1400	13½	12¼	12⅜	13¼
47	15½	.5 Engineers PS spf	500	44	43	43	43
49⅞	15	5½ Engineers PS ww	600	48	48	48	49
12⅜	6½	1 Equitable Off Bldg	2700	12	11	11⅜	11½
14½	3¾	.. Erie RR	3400	13½	13	13¼	14
18⅝	4½	.. Erie RR 1pf	900	17¾	16½	16½	17¾
4¼	⅞	.. Evans Products	300	3¾	3¼	3¾	4

—F—

3	⅝	.. Fashion Park	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
10	3	.. Fashion Park pf	20	8	7½	7½	9¼
9	3¾	.. Fed Motor Tr	3700	8⅞	7¾	8½	9
6¼	1¼	.. Fed Autew W	600	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
6¾	1⅝	.. Fed Water Serv	3100	5⅞	5¼	5½	6
28¾	10¼	1.20 Fidelity Phe F In	2400	27¾	26½	27⅜	27¾
25¾	9½	.40 Firestone T & R	6100	23½	22⅛	23¾	24⅝
75	42	.6 Firstn T&R pf A	500	74¼	74	74¼	74¾
68¾	42	2½ First Nat Stores	900	66⅛	65¼	65¼	67
19	2½	.. Follansbee	1000	15¾	15	15¾	17½
19¼	4½	.. Foster-Wheeler	6700	19	17	18	18½
26¼	13⅝	1.60 Fourth Nat Inv	2400	26	24½	25	25½
13½	2	.. Foundation	6700	15¾	12	15¾	13
4⅞	¾	.. Fox Film A	9200	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¼
127	97	.6 Freeport Tex pf	500	125	121	121	..
48½	16½	.2 Freeport Texas	3700	37⅛	35	35	37
22	4	.. Fuller 2pf	30	21	21	21	33

—G—

3½	1	.. Gabriel Snub A	300	3	2¾	2¾	3
80	49	.6 Gen Am In pf ww	400	80	79	79	80
11	2⅝	.. Gen Am Inv	20000	11	9⅝	10¾	10¼
20	6¼	.. Gamewell	40	16	16	16	16½
37⅜	13¾	.1 Gen Bk Tnk Car	1500	34¼	33⅛	35	38⅛
17⅜	4⅜	.. Gen Asphalt	3500	16⅜	15½	15¾	16¾
20¼	13	.2 Gen Baking	6000	18⅞	18¼	18¼	19
8¾	2½	.. Gen Bronze	900	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7½
11½	1¼	.. Gen Cable	2000	9¼	8	8⅜	9
46	6½	.. Gen Cable pf	300	34	30½	32	37
25	10½	.40 Gen Electric	73000	24½	23⅜	23⅝	24⅜
12	10⅝	.60 Gen Elec Sp	300	12	12	12	11⅞
38½	21	1.60 Gen Foods	9500	36½	35½	36	37
2⅞	⅝	.. Gen Gas & E A	8000	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅜
16	3¼	.8c Gen G&E cv pf	200	14	14	14	15¼
24¼	2¼	2.06 Gen Gas El Ision	500	24¼	23¾	23¾	..
60½	35⅛	.3 Gen Mills	9900	58¾	56¾	58¼	57½
104	92½	.6* Gen Mills pf	300	101	101	101	101¼
28¼	10	1 Gen Motors	118500	27⅜	25¾	27	27⅛
90	65½	.5 Gen Mot 5% pf	300	88½	88	88	88¾
10¼	2½	.. Gen Out Ad	700	9⅛	8	8	9¼
17	3¼	.. Gen Pub Inn	20	15¾	13⅜	12⅝	14¼
8¼	2	.. Gen Pub Service	3000	7⅛	6⅜	7½	7¼
38¼	13¼	1 Gen Ry Signal	400	35¾	34½	35¾	36⅛
3	⅜	.. Gen Realty	100	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝
18	5½	.. Gen Rity pf ww	1000	18	17⅜	18	17¼
14⅜	2½	.. Gen Refractories	2000	13¾	12½	12¾	13⅜
31	9¾	.. Gen Steel Cas pf	10	11	11	11	11
20¼	9¾	1 Gillette Saf Raz	35800	16¼	15½	16	16
75	47¾	.5 Gillette S R pf	200	60	60	60	59
6¼	3¼	.. Gimbel Bros	1500	5¼	5	5¼	5½
15½	3¾	.. Glidden	5600	14⅞	13¾	14¾	14⅞
80	48	.7 Glidden ppf	20	70	70	70	70½
13	3	.. Gobel (Adolf))	2000	11	10½	10½	10⅞
24½	12	1.20 Gold Dust	17500	24½	23	24	24
17⅞	3	.. Goodrich	10500	16½	15	15⅞	16½
53⅜	9	.. Goodrich pf	800	48¾	48	48½	50
30¾	9¼	.. Goodyear	10000	30¾	34	35⅞	36½
77	27¾	2 Goodyear 1pf	700	75	75	75	76
17½	7⅜	.. Gotham Silk Hos	13000	16⅜	15	15⅞	16⅜
60	41	.7 Goth S H pf ww	10	63	63	63	..
4¼	1	.. Graham Paige	4000	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅞
15⅝	3⅞	.. Granby	17500	14¾	13½	14	14½
10⅛	3⅝	.. Grand Union	1200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
34½	22½	3 Grand Un pf	500	32	32	32	32
35⅝	15¾	1 Grant (WT)	800	33½	31¾	32	34
30¼	8⅝	.. Greene Cananea	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
23⅞	4⅝	.. Great N pf	16500	22¾	21	22¼	22
9¾	6⅛	.. Great Nor Ore	5400	13½	12¼	13	13⅝
29⅛	7	.. Great West Sug	4500	26¼	24¼	25⅜	25⅜
3⅜	⅝	.. Grigsby-Grunow	7000	2¾	2¼	2½	2¾
106	72½	7 Great W Sug pf	30	106	106	106	105
4⅜	¼	.. Guantanamo Sug	600	3	2⅞	3	3
34	5	.. Guan Sug pf	20	30	30	30	..
20½	2½	.. Gulf Mobile pf	100	19	19	19	20
27½	6¾	.. Gulf States Steel	500	26½	25¾	26	27

—H—

22	15	1½ Hackensack Wtr	300	21½	21⅜	21½	21½
28⅞	25	1¾ Hack W pf A	10	28	28	28	27½
6	1⅛	.. Hahn Dept Sto	30	5	4¾	5	5
30½	9	.. Hahn DBS pf	300	28	28	28	29¾
8	3½	.. Hall Printing	4000	8⅜	7¾	7¾	8
3	2½	.. Hamilton Watch	100	6	6	6	6
77¼	45½	7 Hanna (MA) pf	20	77¼	77¼	77¼	77
22⅞	6¼	.. Harbison Walker	2000	21⅝	19⅞	21½	21½
2¼	¼	.. Hartman Corp A	500	1¾	1¾	1⅞	1¾
1¾	¼	.. Hartman Corp B	3000	1¼	1	1	1¼
7	⅞	.. Hat Corp of Am	320	6	5⅜	5⅜	5½
3¼	¾	.. Hayes Body	1000	2¾	2½	2⅜	2¾
43⅜	15	1½ Hercules Powder	1600	42⅜	40	41½	41½
106	85	3 Hercules Powd pf	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	105
58	35⅛	.3 Hershey Choc	800	57	55	57	56
10	3½	.. Holland Furnace	6000	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	8½
10½	2¼	.. Hollander	20000	9½	8¼	9	9¾
250	145	9 Homestake Min	200	239¾	239¾	239¾	244½
6¾	1	.. Houdaille Her B	3000	6¼	5½	5¾	6¼
51½	43¾	4.20 Household Fin pf	200	48⅛	48⅛	48½	50
33¼	8¼	.. Houston Oil	3000	31¾	28⅝	30¾	30¼
6⅝	1⅞	.. Houston Oil new	3100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
25¾	5½	.40 Howe Sound	2000	23½	22	23½	24
13½	2	.. Hudson G Man	6000	18⅜	17¾	18	18¼
41½	27⅛	.5 Hud & Man pf	800	41½	41¼	42¼	41
13¼	3	.. Hudson Motor	4800	11⅞	10¾	11⅞	12
7¼	1¾	.. Hupp Motors	2000	6¾	5¾	6	6½

—I—

33¼	8½	.. Ill Central	9900	30⅞	28¾	30⅜	30½
43	16	.. Ill Central pf	800	40	37	37	37¼
2⅜	1⅛	.. Indian Motor	1200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
4¼	1⅛	.. Indian Refining	400	3⅞	3½	3⅞	4
71¼	24	.2 Indus Rayon	17800	69½	65⅝	67¾	69
76¾	19½	1½ Ingersoll-Rand	2000	73	68½	71¾	73
9½	2	.15 Inspiration Cop	2000	8¾	7¾	8	8½
4½	1¾	.. Insuranshare Del	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	4
3¾	1¼	.. Insuranshare Md	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
9¾	4⅛	.. Interboro Rap T	6000	9¾	8½	9	8⅞
11¼	2¼	.. Interlake Iron	1000	10¾	10	10	11⅛
3¾	⅞	.. Int Agr Corp	300	3	3	3⅛	3⅜
18¾	5	.. Int Agr ppf	200	16	16	16	18¾
135⅞	75¾	.6 Int Business M	2000	133½	130½	133	133½
27⅞	2⅞	.20 Int Carriers	3000	7	6⅞	7	7¼
29½	5⅛	.. Int Cement	1000	28¼	28	28¼	28¾
41⅜	13⅝	.. Int Harvester	28000	40	38	39	39⅞
11¼	2½	.. Int Hydroelec	4800	10½	9¾	10	10½
5¾	1¾	.. Int Merc Marine	500	4⅜	4½	4⅝	5
18⅞	6¾	.. Int Nickel	76800	17⅞	16¾	17½	17¼
104	72	.7 Int Nickel pf	500	104	104	104	104
17	2½	.. Int Paper 7%	30	12½	12½	12½	12½
6	½	.. Int Pap&Pow A	700	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
3⅜	¼	.. Int Pap&Pow B	2000	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
2¾	¼	.. Int Pap&Pow C	4200	2	1⅞	2	2¼
17	2	.. Int Pap&P pf	1700	15	13⅜	15	14⅞
12¼	3¾	.. Int Print Ink	500	11¼	11	11	11
5	1⅜	.. Int Rys Cen Am	100	5	5	5	..
27½	13¾	1½ Int Salt	1000	25½	25	25¼	26
51¾	24¾	.2 Int Shoe	400	49	47¼	47¼	49⅞
37	9¾	.. Int Silver	100	10	10	10	10½
65	24½	.. Int Silver pf	40	62¾	61½	61½	64
21½	5¼	.. Int Tely & Tel	57300	19¼	17	18	18¼
7	1½	.. Interstate Dept S	1000	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
29⅞	11	2 Island Crk Coal	500	28½	27½	28½	27½

—J—

43	23	3 Jewel Tea	300	40	40	40	40
47¼	12¼	.. Johns Manville	18400	48	43¼	47	43⅜
80	42	.. Johns Man pf	10	80	79	80	80
81¼	35	1 Jones & L'lin pf	230	79¾	79	79½	..

—K—

21	6½	.. Kan C South	1300	19	18¾	19	19⅞
30¼	12	2 Kan C South pf	300	28	28	28	28½
9¾	3⅜	.. Kaufmann D St	2000	8	7¼	7¼	8
16⅜	6⅞	.. Kayser (J) & Co	2000	15¾	14⅜	15¼	15½
5½	⅞	.. Kelly-Springfield	3000	4¾	4	4	4⅜
31½	6	.. Kelly-Sp 6%	500	25	25	25	..
11¼	3½	.. Kelvinator Corp	12100	10½	9⅝	10	10¼
50	30	6 Kendall Go pf	20	48	47	48	48
22	7¾	.. Kennecott Cop	36500	20¾	19⅜	20	20½
18½	5⅞	.. Kimberly-Clark	1000	11	10¾	11	11
6¼	1	.. Kinney & Co	1000	5½	5	5	5½
22	4¾	.. Kinney pf	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20¾
105	88	7 Kresge	18900	15¼	14½	14⅝	15
105	88	7 Kresge pf	20	105	105	105	..
6½	1	.. Kresge Dept S	10	5⅜	4⅞	5	5½
40	27	1† Kress Co	500	38⅛	38¼	38¼	38½
32⅜	14½	1 Kroger Groc & B	2800	31	29	30	31

—L—

80	50	5 Laclede Gas StL	10	80	80	80	..
11	3¼	.. Lee Rubber	1400	9⅞	9	9	9⅝
19	5⅞	.. Lehigh Port Cem	200	17½	17	17	17
4½	1	.. Lehigh Val Coal	12700	4½	3¾	4⅜	4⅜
10¼	3½	.. Lehigh V Coal pf	1400	10¼	7½	9¾	8½
21¼	8¾	.. Lehigh Val RR	9700	20¼	19	19½	20
71	37½	2.40 Lehman Corp	2700	47	47	47	48
32¾	4¾	.. Libbey-Owens-F	21700	30½	28½	29⅝	30
21½	13	1½ Lily Tulip Cup	1000	19¼	16¾	19	19⅝
24⅜	10	.. Lima Loco Wks	4000	23½	22	22	23½
19	6¾	.40 Link-Belt	400	17½	16	16	16½
36⅜	10¼	.. Liquid Carbonic	2900	33	31¾	32½	32½
24	8½	1 Loew's Inc	19700	23⅞	21⅝	23	22⅜
4¼	1¾	.. Loft Inc	8000	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	4
1½	½	.. Long Bell Lum A	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
40½	19¼	2 Loose-Wiles Biac	2000	39¾	38¼	39	39⅞
28¾	13⅞	1¾ Louisville G&E A	7100	24¼	23	24	23¾
55	21¼	.. Louisville & N	2700	52¾	50½	52¾	54½
17¾	4	.. Ludlum Steel	2700	16⅜	15½	15¾	16¾

—M—

26½	13	2 McCall Corp	400	26	25½	26	26⅞
4⅞	3½	.. McCrory Stores	700	3⅝	3½	3	3¾
21	2½	.6 McCrory pf	100	13	13	13	14¾
8½	..	.. McGraw-Hill	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
33⅜	18	1¾ McIntyre Porcu	13700	31½	28½	30⅜	30¼
85¾	44½	4 McKesport Tin	1700	84	83	83⅝	83¾
2¾	¼	.. McLellan Stores	8000	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
21¼	2½	.. McLellan Stor pf	10	17	17	17	17
40¾	13½	1 Mack Trucks	14000	39⅝	37½	39	38½
61¾	24¼	2 Macy (RH) & Co.	1400	59	58⅛	58½	60
18	5¾	.50 Magma Copper	200	16½	16½	16½	16½
46	⅞	.. Mallinson	2700	3⅞	3¼	3½	3⅝
22	3	.. Mallinson pf	20	19	19	19	22
6	1¼	.. Manati Sugar	130	3	3	3	3¾
9⅛	⅜	.. Manati Sug pf	40	7½	7¾	7¾	..
9⅜	1½	.. Mandel Bros	170	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
24¾	12	.. Man Elv gtd	170	23	20½	23	21½
16½	6	.. Man Elv mg	4000	15	13¾	14¾	14½
18¾	5½	.. Man Shirt	400	16½	14½	14½	17
6	1	.. Maracaibo Oil	400	3½	3¼	3½	3⅝
11½	5¼	.40 Marine Mid	11000	11	9⅝	10	11
20¼	6	1 Marlin-Rockwell	700	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18½
2¼	⅛	.. Marmon Motor	6000	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
18⅜	4¼	.. Marshall Field	1700	16	15¼	15⅝	16
32½	14	1.50 Mathieson Alkali	1200	30	29¼	29¾	31⅜
30	9¾	1 May Dept Stores	1000	29	27⅝	27⅞	29½
5⅞	1¼	.. Maytag	400	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
42½	15	.. Maytag 1 pf	200	40	40	40	..
22½	8¾	1.20 Melville Shoe	200	22	21½	21¾	22¼
20	7	1 Mesta Mach	100	18¾	18¼	18¼	18½
20¼	13½	1.80 Met-Gldwyn pf	100	19½	19½	19½	..
9¾	1¾	.. Miami Cop	1900	8¼	7½	8	8
13	3¾	.. Mid-Cont Pet	3000	11⅜	10½	10⅝	11⅜
17½	3	.. Midland Steel	8000	15½	14¾	15½	15¾
22	13	1 Min Honeywell	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅞
4½	⅞	.. Min Moline	8100	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3¾
27¾	6	.. Min Moline pf	100	22¾	22½	22¼	26½
3½	½	.. Min SP & SSM	200	2½	2	2½	..
1⅝	½	.. Min & StL	400	1½	1	1	1
4⅜	¾	.. Min SP & SSM pf	400	4¼	3½	3½	4¾
16½	5¾	.. Mo Kan & Tex	8900	15½	13⅝	14½	14⅜
32	11½	.. Mo K&T pf	400	30	29	29	30
7½	1½	.. Mo Pacific	6000	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
11	1⅝	.. Mo Pacific pf	3100	9	8⅛	8⅝	9
17¼	7	.. Mohawk Carpet	2400	16¼	15¾	15¾	15½
51	25	1¼ Monsanto Chem	400	50½	49	49	51
25⅝	8⅝	.. Montgom Ward	45900	24¼	23	23½	24
50	25	2 Morrell & Co	300	48½	48¼	48¼	48½
2¼	⅛	.. Mother Lode	4700	1⅝	1¼	1½	1½
2	¼	.. Moto Met Gauge	2400	1⅝	1½	1¾	1¾
26	7¾	2 Motor Products	1400	24¼	22½	24¼	24¾
10⅜	1½	.. Motor Wheel	5100	9¾	9	9¼	9⅞
10¼	1½	.. Mullins Mfg	1700	9	8	9	9¼
25	5	.. Mullins pf	190	23¼	20	20	23¾
18	5	.. Munsingwear	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
11	1⅜	.. Murray Body	9200	9½	8¼	9¼	9¾

—N—

22½	11½	1 Nash Motors	12100	20⅞	19½	20	20⅞
40	15¼	.. Nat Acme	1400	6⅞	6½	6¾	7
6¾	1¼	.. Nat Bel pf	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
66¾	31½	2.80 Nat Biscuit	4000	56⅛	54⅜	56	56
20⅞	5½	.. Nat Cash Reg	24100	19⅞	18⅜	19½	19½
23⅝	10½	1.20 Nat D

Financial: News and Comment

Wool Movement Substantial And Mills Very Busy

Boston Sales Alone Are About 15,000,000 Pounds —Prices Rise

There was a very substantial movement of wool over the last week-end and into the current week, following a brief respite in trading early last week, when the government-controlled wools were first made available to mill purchase.

It is clear, now, that the mills have made some very heavy commitments in goods which are requiring very heavy commitments in wool, even beyond what was apparent a week ago.

Just how heavy the sales have been in the eastern seaboard markets these last seven days would be difficult to say but it is felt that in Boston alone last week, some 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds were sold, and some would even guess a bit more. In any event, there is no doubt that substantial sales have been made, sufficient, in fact, to warrant marking prices up about two cents, clean basis, all around.

Fine Staple Clips Rise

Fine staple clips, which a week ago were quoted at 68 cents, clean basis, at the top, are now quotable at 70 cents and have been sold at 70 cents or better.

In point of fact, very little delaine wool could be had today on a clean basis of 70 cents, probably, since such wool is entitled to some premium on the basis of the fact that it is strictly staple and of good tensile strength.

It transpires that the domestic clip this year not only will be shorter—in the matter of volume—and considerably beyond early estimates but it also is reported that the proportion of really staple wool in the clip and especially staple of good strength, is more limited.

Sales during the last week have included a considerable proportion of Texas 12-months wools, which were made before the price advance the first of the week at 67 to 68 cents, clean basis, for the best staple clips; at about 65 to 66 cents for the best French combing wools, and down to about 63 to 64 cents for the short top-making types.

Half-blood combing wools have been in fair demand, with sales for good to choice staple wools in the last week mostly in the range of 65 to 67 cents, clean basis, for territory wools, although these wools are now generally held at 67 to 69 cents.

Texas Free Wools

Sales of free wools in Texas last week were topped in the prices paid at the Sonora sale, when up to 27⅞ cents was paid.

The clip of California is estimated to be about 95 per cent sold and probably Utah and Nevada are sold to this extent, with little wool left in Wyoming that is free for purchase and not a great deal in Montana. The bulk of the "free" wools; that is, woo' not under government control through Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation loans, has been sold.

The manufacturers are receiving a very good business and have commitments in many cases to keep the mills running well through the summer with machinery running even in the big units at close to 70 per cent capacity on the average and in some cases much more than that for the time being.

Foreign Markets Buoyant

The foreign markets are all very buoyant. Clearance sales in Sydney this week have been at top prices for the season with all divisions of the trade operating and Japan leading the buyers again. The strength in Sydney is being reflected in the European markets. America is still buying merino matchings in Bradford, as well as fair weights of English wool and various kinds of wastes and noils beside considerable weights of specialty fibers, such as alpaca, cashmere, camels hair, etc.

The carpet wool trade is in a better position, too. The carpet manufacturers are doing better business and are in position now to pay about 18 cents, clean basis, for the best wools.

Mohair is in a strong position with ready demand for adult hair in the original sacks at prices ranging from 20 to 25 cents, according to the hair and in some cases 27 cents is asked for the best Texas adult hair.

Department Stores Meet to Consider Fair Competition

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—A committee of members of the National Retail Drygoods Association met Tuesday to draw up a code of fair competition for department stores and specialty shops in accordance with the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The meeting was called by Lew Hahn, president of the association and ex-officio member of the committee. Those present included R. P. Connally, San Francisco; W. H. Hager, Lancaster, Penna.; S. H. Halle, Cleveland; D. F. Kelly, Chicago; Tom May, Los Angeles; D. E. Moeser, Boston, Mass.; P. A. O'Connell, Boston; David Ovens, Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert J. Tily, Philadelphia; W. L. Walker, Salt Lake City, Utah; Oscar Webber, Detroit, Mich.; and W. T. Grant, B. H. Namm, E. C. Sams and Percy S. Straus, of New York.

Tin Plate Orders Increase

PITTSBURGH—Orders for tin plate received by the tin plate industry in this district last week aggregated the largest amount for any one week in three years. The industry here is practically operating at 100 per cent of capacity and a nice backlog is being furnished for the tin mills.

Exchange Seat $250,000

NEW YORK June 14— Arrangements have been made for sale of a Stock Exchange seat at $250,000 up $25,000 from the previous transaction.

Opportunities Seen In British Market

"AT NO time have the opportunities for development of export trade to Great Britain been more favorable than at present," states John H. English, recently appointed Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in London, formerly trade commissioner in Dublin.

Pointing out that the Ottawa agreements have given Canada a distinct advantage in "her largest and best market," he stated that "while imports into the United Kingdom from virtually every foreign country decreased in 1932 as compared with 1931, imports from Canada increased $42,000,000."

Demand for Steel Continues to Rise Throughout Country

Demand for steel continues to expand and ingot production has advanced from 44 to 47 per cent of capacity, an increase of 3 points, says the Iron Age. Output has risen from 42 to 46 per cent at Chicago and from 32 to 35 per cent at Pittsburgh, with gains also reported at Buffalo, in eastern Pennsylvania and in the South. The only setback is a temporary one in the Cleveland-Lorain district, where a decline from 65 to 63 per cent will be wiped out before the close of this week.

Still further expansion of steel output is foreshadowed by blast furnace resumptions. In the Youngstown area a steel company stack has been lighted and in the Pittsburgh district four Steel Corporation furnaces and one independent steel company unit will go into blast before the week end.

Steel companies are deferring action on prices for forward delivery pending final enactment of the industrial recovery bill. Producers of sheets and strip have withdrawn recently announced third quarter quotations, but in some cases have accepted orders for delivery until July 31, subject to price revision in case labor costs increase.

Present prices on wire products have been extended by some producers through July and the larger tin plate consumers are covered for their major requirements until fall, but with these exceptions mills are accepting no business for specification after June 30.

Big Appreciation Is Established In Bank Stock Prices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 14—The New York City bank stock market during the last week recorded the sharpest recovery experienced in this group in many months, and the aggregate value of these issues was again within striking distance of the high mark for the current year to date.

The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Holt, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,721,841,000 compared with $1,483,121,000 at the close of the previous week, an increase of $238,720,000 or 13.9 per cent. As compared with the low point for the year to date, namely $1,065,746,000 recorded on April 5, the advance amounts to $656,095,000, or 61.9 per cent. The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 4.55 per cent compared with a yield of 5.59 per cent reported on June 2. The current market value of the 16 stocks is now 1.28 times their known value compared with 1.11 on June 2. Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 12.6 times their known earnings compared with 10.9 on June 2.

Most Conservative Admit Business On Mend, Is Claim

"This is the time when the great businesses of the future are having their birth, the time for a sound, courageous and forceful attack on waiting markets," according to an article in the current issue of Advertising and Selling by George H. Thornley, vice-president of N. W. Ayer & Son.

"Even the most conservative of us must now admit that business is on the mend," Mr. Thornley writes. "The doctrine of defeatism which has beclouded our thinking and acting for more than three dreary years is disappearing. True, the improvement thus far noted is confined to certain lines of trade, leaving many fundamental issues still in the balance, but at least we know America is once more on the upgrade."

Continental Motors Corp. Suspended From Exchange

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange today suspended from dealings the stock of Continental Motors Corporation.

Announcing this action at the opening of the market Richard Whitney, president of the exchange, stated that it had been decided to suspend trading "pending investigation of circumstances surrounding the recent distribution of treasury stock of the company."

The company has been a manufacturer of automobile and other engines for several years and this year entered the field of automobile production. Its total assets were listed at about $21,500,000 at the close of 1932. The executive headquarters are in Detroit.

No information was obtainable from the stock exchange regarding the incidents of treasury stock distribution leading up to the suspension of dealings.

Delaware, Lackawanna Loss

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western reports April net loss of $587,223 after charges, compared with a net of $30,700 in April, 1932; four months' net loss $2,320,701, compared with a net loss of $184,756 a year before.

Industrial Leader Interprets Administration's Recovery Act

New England Council Executive Sees Legislation as Evolutionary, in Which Social Obligations of Industry Precede Private Interests

By WINTHROP L. CARTER

President of the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company and Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the New England Council.

Perhaps of all the measures in the Administration's program for rehabilitation, the Industrial Recovery Act has aroused the keenest interest. It is fundamentally a direct attack on unemployment, the most devastating social aspect of the entire depression. The bill is called radical, revolutionary, Russian and many other adjectives indicating that it has no part under the American form of government. Yet, when one studies the events leading up to the actual introduction of this bill he is convinced that it has come about in a normal, orderly way, resulting inevitably from the factors and courses of the depression.

The bill is evolutionary rather than revolutionary. It crystallizes under law the truth which each year of the depression has made plainer, namely that industry has obligations to society which transcend its responsibilities to its stockholders.

The regimentation of industry is the most far-reaching organization that society ever attempted in this country. It establishes and consolidates the rights of employers, employees and the public. It insures the operation of industry for the benefit of all society and at the same time protects the individual rights of all those engaged in industry in whatever capacity they serve.

For many years the Trade Association has been an inherent part of American industrial life. Here was an instrumentality at hand which had the possibility of becoming the chief mechanism in the regulation and control of industrial practices. It was only necessary to give industry some relief from the inhibitions of the antitrust laws to make the Trade Association of some real potential value. Industry in short said to the President "Give us an opportunity to regulate and clean house and we pledge you 100 per cent support." As a result of these various developments we have the National Industrial Recovery Act, covering in Title No. 1 Industrial Recovery; in Title No. 2 Public Works and Construction Projects, and in Title No. 3 Amendment to Emergency Relief, etc.

Obligation to Society

I shall discuss only Title No. 1 which has to do with industrial recovery. Under this bill a partnership is created between labor, employer and the public. The social obligations of industry are set ahead of any and all private interests. There must be no exploitation of any one of the partners for the benefit of the other two. The procedure for the administration of the act is to be a code. This code can be drafted by industry itself through its trade associations and made binding on all members of that division of industry by government sanction or it can be drafted by the Government alone if industry fails to act. The creation of this code, therefore, is the new industrial bill of rights, and should be drawn with full recognition of industry's obligation to society.

Question of Wages

Employment is to be kept at a high level partly by a high volume of business and partly be shorter working hours. Inasmuch as volume of business is bound to fluctuate, and the number of people necessary for a given volume bound to diminish, working hours must be flexible. Although we can only guess at reasonable working hours in this emergency, flexible working hours must in the future be governed by adequate statistics of unemployment. This limitation on hours of labor will naturally be different in different industries but once established in the code should be common to all industries covered by that code.

Next in importance is the question of wages. It probably will be necessary to fix wages by regions or localities that due consideration can be given to the cost of living. It must also be recognized that the social obligation of the industry is to pay as high wages as possible to build up in the shortest time vast buying power.

The bill has various collective features. As to the employer, the code accepted and adopted by a majority in an industry shall be binding on all members of that industry. This will enable the majority to control the small minority of manufacturers who have ever been blind to the social obligations of their industry. It will eliminate sweatshop work, unfair competition and various unethical practices which have been so destructive to the proper conduct of our large enterprises. This feature is to eliminate competition at the expense of labor standards but in no way to limit it in so far as it is based on the efficient use of equipment, materials and methods.

The bill provides for collective bargaining on the part of labor. In this connection much time can be saved in writing a code for your industry if the labor features of your code are discussed with a representative group of your employees, if an open shop, and with the recognized leaders of the union if a union shop. Agreement on those features before the code is actually put into practice will insure harmonious and coöperative working once it is established.

Not Ignoring Public

Nor is the public overlooked in this collective feature, for while it is true that various restraints of the Anti-Trust Law are to be nullified, it by no means authorizes an artificial price structure at the expense of the public. There will be more uniformity to price than in the past and also more fairness, for the price structure will be based on uniform labor standards of hours and wages, uniform cost accounting but qualified by the best that each concern can do by the efficient use of its material, equipment, methods and management. Arbitrary price fixing would kill any incentive to rehabilitation of industry. Under the new plan hopelessly antiquated concerns that can't rehabilitate will be forced to merge their interests with those more fortunately situated.

Allotment of production is possible under the act, but more probably will come about as a natural result from the elimination of low wages and long hours than by arbitrary direction. Bear in mind that the fundamental purpose of this bill is to put as many people as possible to work in industry at as high a wage level as industry can support, and furthermore, that it is equally important that industry be conducted at a profit. While the taxation methods for the support of the other sections of this bill have not been definitely approved it is more than probable that a substantial part of the money will be raised by an excess profit tax on industry.

The bill therefore offers the most far-reaching coöperative scheme in the history of our country. While the Government reserves the right to supervise, regulate and coördinate, it at the same time allows industry full freedom of action to work out its own plans, provided only, those plans serve the broad fundamental purpose of the Government. There is no doubt in my mind that the industrial leaders of this country appreciate the opportunity and the obligation that rests on them. While the act provided for a period of only two years, I am certain the new basis on which industry will become established will be such a long step ahead in the intelligent integration of society that we shall never return to the old customs of the past.

Praises Industry Act

W. L. CARTER
Chairman, Industrial Committee, New England Council.

A Window in Wall Street

Utilities and Rails

A CURIOUS rivalry for speculative popularity has been going on between the utility and rail shares. At the beginning of the current bull market, both groups lagged behind the industrials, which got the first full benefits of inflation and recovery sentiment. The rails were retarded by large impending bankruptcy news, the utilities by political picking at rates. Sharp decrease in rail-operating losses and temporary solution of outstanding bad financial spots among the railroads then started the rail shares upward. By passing 40 on the Dow Jones index, or their last September highs, they gave what chart readers considered a clear bull market signal. Meantime the utilities still lagged. Further business recovery, however, foreshadowed a lightening of political pressure against the utilities and simultaneously a sharp improvement in electric power sales appeared. As a result, the utilities moved upward. It then appeared that railroad carloadings, although making consistently better comparisons with last year, were showing only seasonal improvement, comparisons being better only because last year's carloadings took a toboggan slide. Power sales, on the other hand, have shown a sharp and constant improvement after seasonal adjustment ever since the middle of March, and have actually recovered more than half their losses since 1929-1930. This improvement is considered by traders as far more than offsetting the political pressure evidenced in the shifting of the 3 per cent federal tax to the producers beginning Sept. 1, and has resulted in the ousting of the rails by the utilities as speculative favorites.

* * *

Banking Legislation

The chief provisions of the new Glass bank reform bill are the forcible separation of deposit banking from security flotations and the guarantee of bank deposits by an insurance fund. Senator Glass accepts the deposit guarantee feature for the sake of getting security affiliates out of the commercial banks. Under the bill the House of Morgan would have to get out of the deposit business and the big banks would have to get out of the security business. In general, the bill represents a compromise characteristic of American banking legislation, which has always been pulled in opposite directions by the conflicting wishes of seaboard sound banking interests and interior unsound banking interests. A sound banking system such as the British would seem as yet to be politically impossible in this country. In adversity the country is willing to take a few steps toward it, but in good times the desire for more credit on an unsound basis returns. Sound banking is too hard on commercial and speculative borrowers to be tolerated by American business in its exuberant moments.

* * *

Inflation in History

It is strange that arguments for and against currency depreciation have not referred to the long European record on this score. Between 1299 and 1696, the English standard coin, the silver penny, was clipped by stages from a weight of 22 grains to 7 grains, and the content of gold coins was correspondingly reduced. French, Dutch, Flemish, German and other European currencies were decreased proportionately even more in metal content. Adam Smith remarked that the price of wheat stayed about the same, although gold and silver steadily appreciated. This was because as fast as the precious metals appreciated, their price at the mint was raised. It was only in the nineteenth century that mint prices for precious metals were kept steady.

* * *

Oil Prices

Action of the Texas Railroad Commission in cutting the East Texas allowable production by one-third is a step toward the increase in the price of mid-continent crude to 50 cents, which oil share prices are now anticipating. The East Texas field is blowing its head off, but court action and town-lot drilling prevent shut-in of the field to an economical rate of production. Efforts at Washington toward federal control have been whittled away to merely the "hot-oil" amendment to the Industrial Control Bill, and hope from this source has correspondingly shrunk. Meantime the Conroe field in southeast Texas looms as a coming big producer. Anything beyond 50 cents a barrel for mid-continent crude will have to wait until the pressure in the East Texas field has been wasted.

H. M. F.

Thousands More Are to Receive Wage Increases

All Goodyear Tire Company Workers Included in 10 P. C. Rise

AKRON, Ohio, June 14 (AP)—A 10 per cent wage increase for 20,000 persons—from office boys to executives—was announced by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company today.

"Effective July 2, all salaries, all hourly rates and all base rates for piece work operations in the Goodyear Rubber factories and offices of Akron, Gadsden, Ala., and Los Angeles will be increased 10 per cent," said a notice by Paul W. Litchfield, president.

"This increase also will apply to all operating and distributing personnel in the United States."

This is the first increase for all Goodyear employees for several years, although recently a wage cut made during the national bank holiday was restored.

General Tire & Rubber Company employees will receive a 10 per cent increase in pay effective June 15, it was announced today C. J. Jahnt, vice-president.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 14 (AP)—The Firestone Cotton Mills of this city and New Bedford today announced a 10 per cent wage increase to become effective this week. Approximately 950 workers in the local mills and 1150 in the New Bedford plants will benefit. Both plants are operating double shifts.

The 150 employees of the United Rayon Mills who struck yesterday returned to work today with the granting of a 15 per cent wage increase and a promise of better wages and working conditions within the next few weeks. They had asked wage increases of 40 per cent.

Sir Josiah Stamp To Speak Before Accounting Body

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 14—An International Congress on Accounting will be held in London on July 17 to 21, it was announced here by the American Institute of Accountants.

The formal sessions of the congress will be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, preceded by a special service at Westminster Abbey. Sir Josiah Stamp will be the first set speaker, discussing international finance. Among the Americans scheduled for formal papers are Col. Robert H. Montgomery and Mr. A. S. Fedde.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Plender is president of the congress, which includes the Society of Accountants in Edinburgh, the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow, the Society of Accountants in Aberdeen, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, the Corporation of Accountants and the London Association of Accountants.

The American Institute of Accountants will be represented by Mr. John F. Forbes of San Francisco, president; Mr. Arthur H. Carter, Mr. W. Sanders Davies, Mr. Fedde, Mr. James Hall, Colonel Montgomery, Mr. Maurice E. Peloubet, Mr. Walter A. Staub and Mr. Andrew Stewart of New York; Mr. E. H. Griswold and Mr. Charles F. Rittenhouse of Boston, Mr. David L. Grey of St. Louis, Mr. George S. Olive of Indianapolis, and Mr. F. F. Hahn and Mr. C. P. Carruthers of San Francisco.

Great Increase In Boston Bank's Resources Shown

The recently published figures of the First National Bank of Boston, showing an increase in resources from $25,000,000 to more than $600,000,000 in the last 30 years, are indicative of the growth of Boston and the country since the turn of the century.

The present resources of the First National Bank are 1½ times the total resources of all the commercial banks of Boston of thirty years ago. The aggregate resources of these banks have increased from $400,000,000 to $1,122,000,000 in this period.

Tremendous growth has likewise taken place along other lines. Thirty years ago there was but one automobile for every 2500 persons, while now there is approximately one car for every five persons. In three decades telephones have increased sevenfold, motion pictures, aviation and radio have come from the experimental stage to play important rôles in our daily life.

It was inevitable that this great expansion and the new developments in industry and trade should be reflected in profound changes in the banking facilities in all parts of the country.

A review of the history of Boston banking reveals some striking figures. During the last 30 years many consolidations have taken place in the city of Boston, while the number of banks and trust companies has been reduced from 51 to 15. The resources of these banks, however, as stated above, have increased from a little more than $400,000,000 to more than $1,122,000,000. Average resources per bank in Boston have increased from about $8,000,000 to $75,000,000.

It was in 1903 that the Massachusetts Bank, incorporated in 1784 and the third oldest bank in the United States, was merged with the First National Bank of Boston. Thus banking facilities have been continuously provided in Boston since the independence of the United States.

The growth of modern business with its many ramifications calls for a high standard and a great variety of services. Practically every financial need of the community is now being met by large banking institutions.

Holland Furnace Co. Increases Production

DETROIT, June 14—Responding to improving sales operations of Holland Furnace Company have been stepped up to 100 per cent of capacity with a six-day week basis in effect on a eight-hour shift a day. Recently the company was operating three days a week. Sales have been running slightly below a year ago, but last week was the biggest so far this year.

In the year ended March 31, 1933, company had a net loss of $2,379,244 after all charges, including $1,389,865 loss on customers accounts with closed banks. Holland Furnace may be in the black for the current quarter if sales for this month continue good.

Marked Improvement In Detroit Business

DETROIT, June 14—Marked improvement in Detroit retail and wholesale merchandising in May was reported to Detroit Board of Commerce. Department store sales averaged only 6 per cent below May, 1932, the smallest decline from the previous year for three years. Including specialty shops, stores outside the department store group gained about 4 per cent in May sales over a year ago, the first increase for more than three years.

Detroit wholesalers reported a gain of 19 per cent in May business over the like month last year. Of 33 Detroit manufacturing concerns surveyed by board, 26 reported May business ahead of April. About one-half of the firms expect June volume to exceed May.

Chrysler Sales Up 27 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 14—Sales to distributors and dealers of Chrysler Motors during the first five months of this year increased 27 per cent over the like period of last year, according to figures just compiled by the Corporation. The total number of passenger and commercial cars sold was 151,220 this year as compared with 119,105 last year.

London Quotations

LONDON June 14 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73½, De Beers 5¾ and Rand Mines 5⅝. Money was ½ per cent and discount rates—short bills, ½, and three-month bills ½@⅝ per cent.

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Employment Shows Well-Based Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, June 14

THE number employed in the United States rose from 32,811,000 in March to 33,526,000 in April, an increase of 715,000, according to an estimate just released by the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The institute, which previously has calculated that the number of unemployed persons reached the astounding total of 17,034,000 in March, 1933, expects the May figures, not yet available, to show a further decrease in unemployment.

Largest Increase In Electric Power Output Since 1929

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Electric power output last week rose 7.4 per cent over the like period last year, the largest gain since 1929. The report also marked the sixth consecutive week of gain over last year.

The week's production, according to the Edison Electric Institute, amounted to 1,541,713,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,461,488,000 in the previous week and 1,435,471,000 in the like 1932 period.

In exceeding by a considerable margin the output of the previous week and the corresponding week last year, production was carried to the highest level since the week before Christmas last year.

The most striking gains in production were in the central industrial region, which was 10 per cent above the 1932 week compared with the previous week's increase of 7.3 per cent, and New England with an improvement of 14.5 per cent compared with a 12.1 per cent rise in the preceding week.

Other geographical regions showed as follows: Middle Atlantic, up 7.2 per cent compared with a rise of 7.1 per cent in the previous week; Southern States, 10.9 per cent increase compared with 12.9 per cent increase; Pacific Coast, 5.3 per cent decrease compared with a 2.3 per cent decrease.

Bank of America Getting Back To Normal Business

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14 (AP)—The Bank of America returned to a dividend basis Tuesday, when directors approved a disbursement of $750,000, and approved a policy of restoring salaries to former levels.

Approval of the dividend action proposed by A. P. Giannini, chairman of the board, puts into effect the first part of his announced program of "getting back to normal business as rapidly as possible." The dividend is 37½ cents a share, payable June 30 on stock held June 20.

Virtually all of the payment will go to Transamerica Corporation, which owns a fraction more than 99 per cent of the 2,000,000 shares of stock.

The last dividend paid was 75 cents a share, on Oct. 1, 1931.

In addition to the statement of Mr. Giannini on his return from Washington last Saturday that he was convinced the time had come for business in general to get back to normal, there was indication that the dividend today was the beginning of a policy. A statement issued said the payment was "at the annual rate of $3,000,000."

The policy of revising salaries upward, it was said, would "immediately affect 2200 employees, an adjustment being made at once on the lower brackets."

Commenting on the salary increase, Mr. Giannini said:

"With the salary increase just ordered by the board, more than 57 per cent of the employees of the bank are now on their normal salary basis."

American Dollar Improves in London

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—Developments in the war debt situation which are expected to assist in currency negotiations were held responsible today for a recovery of 7⅛ cents in the dollar quotation on the exchange market.

Bears sold francs to cover dollars and the buying sent the rate from an overnight of $4.15½ to the pound to a close of $4.08⅜.

Some irregular movements followed early strength, but support in the afternoon held the rate at its best. Forenoon selling for exchange purposes weakened the franc to 86.40 francs to the pound, but a recovery to 86.09 followed.

PARIS, June 14 (AP)—The United States dollar closed on the foreign exchange today at 21.11 francs, up 32 centimes from yesterday's final quotation.

At one point in the day's dealings the dollar rose to 21.18 francs, buoyed by buying which brokers said reflected expectation of stabilization at the World Economic Conference.

Electric Auto-Lite Omits

TOLEDO, June 14 — Electric Auto-Lite Company took no action on the quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common for this quarter or on the dividend for the previous quarter, action on which was deferred until the June meeting. Regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred was declared, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

Texas Crude Oil Output

TULSA, Okla., June 14 (AP)—A further decline in East Texas crude oil production last week was offset by increases in Oklahoma that brought the crude oil output of the United States up 3437 barrels from 2,794,236 to 2,796,673 barrels daily the Oil and Gas Journal reported today.

Scrap up in Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, June 14—A leading dealer here advanced No. 1 heavy melting scrap to $13 a ton, up 50 cents.

British Empire's New Cotton Areas Grow Record Crop

Sudan and Uganda Account for Favorable Report—India's Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Cotton crops from the British Empire's new cotton-growing fields — excluding India—were the largest on record, it is shown in the annual report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, just published here.

These results in face of widespread trade depression are attributed by the report to "the preponderating effect on the total output of the crops of two countries—Uganda and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which last year between them accounted for more than 90 per cent of the whole. In both these countries the crops of 1931-32 were very good, that of Sudan being easily a record for the country."

India's Crop Off 4 Per Cent

Dealing with conditions in the different countries, the report continues that the cotton forecast for the year 1932-33 shows an acreage for all India of 22,558,000 acres and an estimated yield of 4,516,000 bales. This is a decrease of 4 per cent in the area, but an increase of 11 per cent in the yield as compared with the final figures for the year 1931-32.

In South Africa the season 1931-32 was one of the most unfavorable of recent years for cotton in the rainfall districts of South Africa, according to the report. Low prices at planting time and the prospect of losses due to the exchange when exporting to countries no longer on the gold standard gave little hope of a profitable crop, caused a substantial reduction in the cotton acreage. Periods of drought in the growing season affected the crop in several districts and caused the average yield to be low over the small area that was planted. The total crop was therefore only 2301 bales of 400 lb. as compared with 8123 in the previous season.

Sudan's Output Heavy

In the Orange River irrigation area, where the greater part of the crop from the Union is generally produced, it is estimated that the yield will be about the same as that of last season—1250 bales of 400 pounds. The conditions in the district have been favorable, and the amount anticipated this season is only a very small percentage of the cotton that could be grown in the area if prices improved sufficiently.

In Swaziland, in face of falling prices for all crops, it is reported that cotton is likely to be the main cash crop of the country.

In Southern Rhodesia, where the total crop last year amounted to only 580 bales, cotton can still be made a payable crop. In certain outlying districts, where hitherto maize has been the staple crop, it is now possible to grow it at a profit, and the time seems opportune, says the report, for considering the feasibility of encouraging natives to grow cotton.

The yield in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was 903,792 kantars of Sakel and 90,310 kantars of American type (a kantar is 312 pounds seed cotton), and the estimated yields for 1932-33 are 501,958 kantars of Sakel and 75,330 kantars of American. The crop having been sown in unfavorable conditions, a yield below the average is expected. In Kenya the 1932-33 crop is expected to show a considerable increase.

Hurts Standard of Living

At a recent annual meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Lord Derby said that low prices had made cotton growing unprofitable for all who had to maintain a European standard of living, and only the native grower had stood up to the storm.

Referring to the research work of the corporation he pointed out that the genetics department had been undertaking important work on hybridizing cottons that might be specially suitable to certain climatic conditions in Africa. The seed was now being tested at their African experimental station.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was continuing its excellent work, he said. Four research stations had been completed, and the committee was tackling the problems raised by the impurity of Indian cottons. Its program also included propaganda work to advise the growers of suitable varieties of cotton. The committee had an up-to-date technological laboratory at Matunga, which possessed a complete range-testing apparatus and was equipped with a modern spinning plant.

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For the Summer Holiday

By ELENE FOSTER

Special Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

COTTON and linen, piqué and organdie—these are the backbone of this summer's wardrobe. There are still, to be sure, the flowered chiffons and crêpe de Chines, both plain and printed, for late afternoon and evening wear, but even in this field, the fine linens, crisp organdies, soft cotton crêpes and stiff piqués are formidable rivals.

Linen crash in white and in the natural, unbleached tint is a popular material for coats and tailored suits. The two-thirds length coat which hangs loose at both the front and back and is fastened only at the neck is worn with dark-colored frocks of woolen crêpe as well as with those of cotton or linen. Simple, tailored suits with short, single-breasted jackets fastened with two or three wooden clips and plain, straight skirts worn with blouses of crocheted string, piqué or organdie are a favorite costume for cooler weather and for traveling. Vera Borea adds to this ensemble amusing little hats of the same material, some in a glorified tam-o-shanter shape and some like a small edition of the hat of the Chinese coolie.

White piqué holds its own in spite of the new cottons and linens. Not only is it used for frocks and trimmings, blouses and waistcoats, but for all sorts of jackets and coats as well. Smart little single-breasted jackets with just a suggestion of a flare below the waist-line are worn with frocks of every material, from satin to cotton, and there are long coats on the order of the redingote designed for afternoon and evening wear. There are two examples of the latter in the collection of Vera Borea. One has big black and white crystal buttons and a little black collar and is worn over a day-time frock of fine black woolen crêpe and the other has wide revers of blue and white printed cotton and is worn with an evening frock which has a long skirt of white piqué and a bodice of the printed cotton.

Beach Costumes

A radical change has come over the beach costume. Gone is the pajama, let us hope forever, and in its place is the much more practical, infinitely more comfortable wrap-around skirt or frock. "Shorts" of the same material as the skirt are often worn over the swimming-suit for the sunbath and hand-ball and other beach games. I was particularly intrigued by one of these "three layer" beach costumes in the collection of Mme. Vero Borea, which consisted of a wrap-around frock of turquoise-blue and white printed linen, buttoned down one side with square blue glass buttons, with wide turquoise revers at the front of the bodice and wide, crossed straps at the back, loose shorts of turquoise-blue linen and a one-piece swimming suit of turquoise jersey. Worth has carried out the same idea in dark Delft blue linen with white stitching on the belt and straps. This is shown in Mrs. Rockwell's sketch.

Augustabernard makes a beach costume of pebbly white cotton. The rather long wrap-around skirt buttons at one side of the back and the sleeveless bodice slips over the head and is cut with a deep V at the back and square across the front. Mme. Lanvin's latest beach costumes are in linen in two contrasting colors. One of the most attractive has a sleeveless bodice of dull salmon pink attached to the skirt several inches below the waist-line and a skirt of soft reseda green both button straight down the front. Over this is worn a two-thirds length cape of the color of the bodice, which fastens with a button at the neck. Which reminds me that a number of the houses are showing these long capes for the beach and for street wear. I have seen several in navy blue woolen material fastened with brass buttons which would be a smart addition to the yachting costume.

Loose Jackets

Loose jackets of light-weight cotton and linen in pale colors are worn with all-white tennis frocks and the jackets of striped neck-tie silk which are the creation of Maggie Rouff, one of which is shown in the accompanying sketch, have had a great success. Beach frocks of gray or white linen, horizontally striped with red or white are made with perfectly plain skirts reaching nearly to the ankle, a plain, backless bodice with suspenders or crossed straps and a round cape of the same material which ties at the neck and reaches nearly to the waist at the back. This cape covers the back and thus the frock does duty for the street as well as for the beach.

A bit less tailored are the summer frocks of printed cotton which are made with a fuller skirt and a bodice with ruffles or little caps over the shoulders and a soft belt of the same material knotted around the waist. A cape of organdie in white or a bright color is often worn to give a "dressier" appearance to this costume. A charming French woman whom I met at a country house the other day, for instance, was wearing a plain little frock of red and white printed cotton with a bright red organdie cape made in two full ruffles and a wide-brimmed white straw hat with a band of red organdie tied in an outstanding bow at one side of the crown.

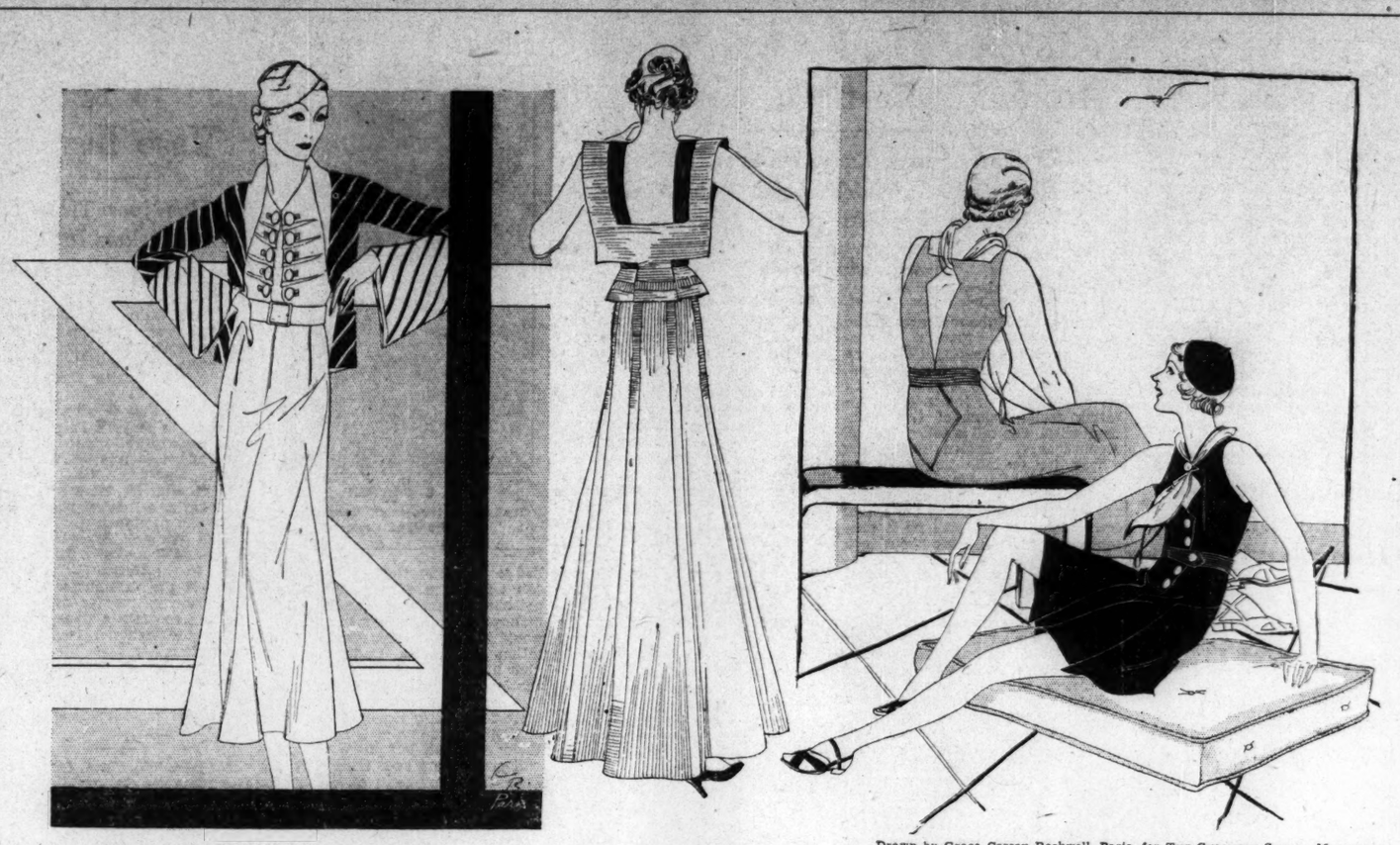
The designs in printed chiffons, crêpe de Chines and foulards are so gay and colorful this season that afternoon frocks of these materials are built on the simplest lines. A plain, ankle-length skirt and a simple bodice, sleeveless with ruffles or caps over the shoulders or with short or elbow-length sleves, plain, puffed or ruffled, and with a strip of the same material tied about the waist. Often a collar or cape and sleeve ruffles of white organdie gives a fresh, youthful touch to a frock of this kind.

For Evening

For the evening, there are all the dainty, old-fashioned organdies and dimities as well as cottons, linens and piqués. Tulle is a favorite material for the summer evening frock for the older woman and lace always holds its own. A lovely tulle evening gown in the collection of Maggie Rouff is in smoke gray, made with a full, pleated skirt and wide revers of gray moire at the back of the bodice which are tied at the waist in a bow with ends reaching nearly to the edge of the skirt and the upper ends caught at the front of the shoulders with a diamond clip. Another lovely evening gown for the older woman is being shown by Augustabernard. This is of black cotton lace printed in an all-over white design and it is made with a rather full skirt with a deep ruffle around the edge with a double skirt at the back and sides also edged with the same full ruffle. The bodice has a square line at the front and a tight cape reaching to the nape of the neck goes across the back, the edge cut in shallow scallops and edged with the tiniest white lace and attached to the front of the shoulders with little bows of black and white lace.

Evening frocks of linen, cotton, piqué and the fine woolen materials (for these are still used for evening gowns) are more tailored in effect. Cotton crêpe, a material which is almost undistinguishable from woolen, is a prime favorite for the summer evening gown. Frocks of all these materials are cut on the simplest lines, with the minimum of decoration. White piqué with a fine hair-line of red is used for the evening gown designed by Lucien Lelong, which is shown in the sketch. The black moire bands give this an air of distinction.

Summer evening wraps are all short. The waist-length jacket, although still worn, is rapidly being replaced by short capes of velvet, satin or taffeta. I saw one of the latter at the opening of a new play, the other evening, in wide stripes of French blue and white, made with a fitted yoke and a full ruffle and tied in a big bow at the front of the neck, worn with an evening gown of white cotton crêpe.



At Left Is a White Sports Frock of Cotton Crêpe With Belt and Buttons of the Same Material and Jacket of Brown and White Striped Necktie Silk With Wide Cuffs of the Reverse Side of the Silk. From Maggie Rouff. Center—Summer Evening Gown of White Piqué With a Red Hair-Stripe. The Bands of Black Moire Ribbon Over the Shoulders Give a Smart Accent. From Lucien Lelong. Right—A Beach Costume in "Three Layers." The Long Wrap-Around Skirt of Navy Blue Linen Is Worn Over Wide "Shorts" of the Same Material, the Same Bodice Doing Duty for Both. Underneath Is the Swimming Suit of Navy Blue Jersey. From Worth. (This Design Is Patented and Can Not Be Copied.)

Drawn by Grace Corson Rockwell, Paris, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Little New Clubhouse

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BUILDING materials were never less expensive than today, and labor never more reasonable in price." It was a man speaking on the subject of home ownership.

A few of the women who were listening interpreted his remarks in the terms of a club home. After the meeting there was a good deal of discussion. Two or three women in one corner, a few more in another part of the room, were wondering, thinking audibly, and making rough estimates.

They were thinking and talking only of erecting a new building until one woman reminded them that it was always best to give useful employment to those who were without a job, and that there was a building in the village which was not only in need of employment, but was actually "on the town."

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The village had, in former days, been sufficiently large to support two churches, but for several months one of them had been closed for lack of a congregation. It had been given, by the few remaining members, to the town, to do with as it saw fit. No one was responsible for its care, and there it was, with an auditorium, small rooms suitable for committee meetings, and a partially equipped kitchen. And so the question of a clubhouse in that community was solved.

In another town, one day last summer, a notice was posted in the post office and general store that the one-room schoolhouse in the "back hill district" would be sold at auction on the following Friday. A woman from that district saw the sign and spread the news.

Women in the back hill district had been meeting at one another's homes once a week to do their mending together, and to read aloud. This had been going on for several years and each week, when they met, each woman had put 10 cents into a general fund which they were collecting, more for the satisfaction of having a treasury than because they had any definite plan for the use of the money which they were accumulating. The treasurer, their only officer, reported a grand total of $100 at the time they heard of the proposed sale of the schoolhouse.

★ ★ ★

It was a momentous question which the women of the back hill district met to discuss: Should they bid on the schoolhouse and try to fix it up for a clubhouse? They finally decided to be brave and to attend the auction and see if the house could be bought for their $100. They would not go in debt for it.

The men of the district heard about it, and, at a barndoor conclave, they decided that they would make the women pay "'bout thuty dollars" for the schoolhouse, and that they would then return that amount to them in days' work in repairing it.

One of the men was to be spokesman for them. When the auctioneer had told the story of the old schoolhouse; of how he had attended school there; of all the stories that were hidden in desks and back of its blackboards, the bidding began. The men started at $10, a timid little voice said "$15." And so it went until the timid little voice offered "$25." A whimsical smile fluttered back and forth over the faces of the men as they refused to bid further.

Late in the autumn of that year I attended a meeting in the back hill district clubhouse, and it was one of the happiest, most "community-like" affairs that I have ever attended. The women told the story of the rejuvenation of the old schoolhouse, and in the evening the men came and enjoyed old-time square dances and real homemade cake and ice cream. And they never told about the barn-door conclave.

Sandwich Spread

Have all sandwich spread ingredients well chilled.

½ pound yellow cheese that may be creamed, and after creaming thoroughly mix into it
1 7 oz. can white tuna fish well broken up, leave all the oil on the tuna. Add
3 medium size sweet gherkin pickles chopped fine,
1 hard-boiled egg, chopped fine,
2 tablespoons of vinegar from pickles,
3 tablespoons (heaping) mayonnaise, and
¼ teaspoon salt, or to taste.

This will make about 10 full size sandwiches or may be used for:

A Summer Salad

Serve on sliced tomatoes in bed of crisp lettuce. Garnish with halved ripe olives, dot with mayonnaise. Have all well chilled. This serves 8 or 10.

Fruit Salad, Gelatin

To
1 package of lemon gelatin add
1 cup of boiling water, dissolve gelatin thoroughly and add
1 cup of pineapple juice. Allow this to thicken and then add
2 slices of pineapple cut into small pieces,
1 banana cut up,
1 tablespoon of fresh mint leaves.

Place this in small individual molds or single mold and place in ice box to set. Serve on crisp lettuce, garnish with 4 slices of peach placed around gelatin and mayonnaise. This serves six.

Dressing Your Child for Camp

By A CAMP MOTHER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING is come and gone! Spring, the season of summer-camp catalogues! In the spring a young man's fancy may turn to thoughts of love, but a parent's plans are apt to be for the children's summer camps.

In the past 25 years the rapid spread of the camping idea has developed such intense competition and such a high standard of excellence, that there is little choice between camps in the fundamentals. As Angelo Patri said in his column, "A summer camp is a fine place for your child, provided it is the best possible camp for your particular child."

It is assumed in this article that you have looked at all the intriguing pictures in the camp catalogues, studied the conditions carefully, listened to the talk of the directors, councilors and former campers, and have finally made your choice of the best possible camp for your particular child. Now, as the time draws near for your child to go, the question of clothes for camp arises.

The slang phrase that "Enough is too much" was never more true than in connection with a child's clothing for camp. In my three years as a camp mother, it has been my experience that almost invariably the new camper brings too much. Each season that he returns, he pares his outfit down more. In the camp catalogues, there is always a list of your child's camping needs and equipment. The essentials are obligatory, but many things are left as optional. It is well to bear in mind that this list represents years of experience on the part of the camp staff, and for your child's sake and theirs follow it as closely as possible.

Your child is going to be one of four, or perhaps six, to live in Spartan simplicity and rigidly limited space in a tent, or small shack, as the case may be. Every foot of this space is carefully allotted, and tidiness is one of the major virtues. The fewer articles the camper has to scatter around, and then pick up and put away, the easier it will be for him, and also for his councilor who is responsible for his health, happiness and camp training.

Name Tags for Each Piece

It takes some time and forethought to have your child's clothing marked with name tags for camp, but it is one of the essentials in the preparations that the parents make. One thinks of the name tags usually in connection with laundry, and indeed, the keeping straight of laundry for a large group of youngsters is no sinecure, but the name tags also serve other reclamation purposes. Camping is communistic life in a high degree. If Johnny's jersey is torn, he borrows Jimmy's while the camp mother makes the necessary repairs. But Jimmy's jersey is more than likely to remain in Johnny's possession until the councilor notes the name tag and restores it to its original owner. Each day numerous articles of clothing are found, abandoned by their youthful owners, on the bathing float, the baseball diamond or the recreation hall, and the name ticket is the magic sign that restores them to their proper places.

When camp is over and the campers have left, the members of the staff who stay behind to close up, reap an extraordinary harvest in the most unexpected places, shirts stuffed under tent floors, sweaters dangling from shadowy corners of the rafters, or bundled under porches, bathing trunks behind the stack of canoe paddles in the boathouse, and even blankets and sheets hurriedly concealed when the young camper could not find room for them in his trunk or duffle bag. These have to be wrapped and mailed after their owners, and once again the name tag is indispensable.

Just "One of the Gang"

Children of both sexes are great conformists to the law of the herd. They have a horror of being "different." They enjoy clothing that reduces them all to equals. They rejoice in wearing the sturdy garments that suit the environment, clothes of which they can be serenely unconscious in their activities. As has been said, the space which they can call their own at camp is rigidly circumscribed. They have the locker trunk at the foot of their bed, the space under the cot for shoes, perhaps a few hooks beside the head of the bed, and a shelf for toilet articles and odds and ends. With four or five children and a councilor in the limited area of the tent or shack, order is essential, or the place would soon become uninhabitable, so don't, with misguided generosity, outfit your child with more than he or she can take care of.

I remember one child, the son of a shoe manufacturer, who came to camp with 22 pairs of shoes, ranging from moccasins through all the degrees of sneakers, tennis shoes of different kinds, tramping boots, riding boots, low shoes, high shoes, and even dancing pumps. You can imagine his consternation and growing disgust, when each day he had to remove from under the bed these 22 pairs of shoes, sweep the floor, and rearrange in perfect alignment his army of footwear. Of course he promptly disposed of as many pairs as possible to his fellow-campers, and I suspect he did away with others by fair means or foul.

Then there was the youngster whose mother provided him with not only the regulation camp requirements, but also a complete "civilian" wardrobe even to a gayly-striped bathing-suit and a bathing-cap. The child regarded these unnecessary clothes as a skeleton in the family closet. He never let them see the light of day, but kept them hidden in his trunk which was necessarily oversize, and therefore did not fit at the foot of his bed but was in his way and everyone else's.

So when you outfit your child for the summer camp, remember that that is one place where fine feathers do not make fine birds. He can always send home for anything additional that he needs, so do not burden him with unnecessary things to look after. The camp you have selected has studied this problem for you, and you may trust their recommendations. Let your child be just "one of the gang," a smoothly-greased little cog in the camp machinery.

Courtesy of the Markham Camp for Girls to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Girl or Boy Whom You Are Fitting Out for Camp Wants to Become Merely One of the Group. The Outfit Therefore Should Be Simple and Entirely Regulation in Character. "Extras" Are Likely to Be a Bother or an Embarrassment in the Average Space Allotted to a Camper. Consult the Camp Catalogue or Write the Director to Learn the Requirements.

Here and Roundabout

A new idea in costume jewelry—which is often a trimming, now, instead of an accessory ornament—is gold and silver chains used as edgings on sleeves, necklines and tunics. Corkscrew curls and berthas in these metals, and collarettes of interlaced rings of mattress wire are also offered—all by Dilkusha, the new house of the Princesse de Rohan.

Chromium, galalith, prystal and enamels are favorite materials. And by Ernest Steiner, New York, there are compositions which imitate piqué in its various weaves, made up into bracelets, clips, pins and ball earrings often set in antiqued gold. Nor are metals and compositions the only materials of which jewelry is made this season. Natural linen is very finely cut or shredded, by Steiner, so that it looks somewhat like the stamens of artificial flowers. It is combined with beads in dainty necklaces and bracelets to accompany linen costumes. String is woven into bracelets, pins and clips to companion belts, sweaters and blouses of string.

★ ★ ★ ★

Berets and shoes are woven of string, and toes are stubby. Enormous hats are picturesque and practical. The newest of these is the coolie. Huge hats are also fashioned of piqué and various rough straws. Sometimes the brims are detachable and when removed leave an attractive turban or skull cap. Other brims are crownless except for bands of ribbon or fabric which, at a distance from one another span the head.

For Beach or Pool

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A COMBINATION of beach-rug and bath-wrap is a novel accessory suited both to seashore and swimming-pool use. It is so simple of construction that even an inexperienced seamstress will have no difficulty in turning out a successful and inexpensive copy of the higher-priced articles of this type shown in the shops among the smart sporting accessories. No pattern is necessary, as there is no shaping or seaming, the change from rug to cloak being accomplished merely by the pulling of a draw-string run in a casing across one end. When used as a rug, the casing is left flat, resulting in a smooth, level surface to lie on. When desired for a cloak, the draw-string is pulled—and, presto! one has a smart beach wrap, gracefully falling from the shoulders with ample fullness.

Soft, absorbent material of the turkish toweling type is best adapted to this purpose, and is to be found this season in delightful colorings, in varying widths, qualities and prices. The standard measurements for the commercially-made article of this type are 60x56 inches, but, when made at home, the measurements can vary to meet individual requirements. Sixty inches for width allows a generous wrap-around when worn as a bath cloak and the standard length of fifty-six inches allows for an inch-wide casing at one end and a five-inch margin beyond the casing, this projecting strip resulting in a becoming shoulder ruffle when the draw-string is pulled. Several adjustments of the cloak are possible, depending upon the requirements of the wearer. If protection at the neck is desired, the draw-string is pulled tight enough to produce a high neckline and the projecting edge forms a full ruff close around the neck. A loose adjustment of the draw-string will bring the fullness down to the shoulder line with the frill only slightly gathered.

In making this bathing-beach accessory, the selvages of the material should be utilized as an edge finish whenever possible, this being decided by the width of the fabric. Otherwise all edges are narrowly hemmed. If contrast is to be introduced, the edges may be bound with another color and material, provided it is washable and sunproof. Contrast may also be given in the choice of the cord controlling the neckline and an immense button of the same color hold the wrap-around below the waist.

Incidentally, this same two-purpose idea has been used by a resourceful woman for a motor laprobe and an emergency wrap. Made of gray corduroy matching the upholstery of her motor, this article—when not in use—is folded flat and hung over the metal bar usually provided for motor blankets. It is easily available either folded as a protection over one's knees or with the draw-string adjusted and worn over the shoulders.

Elastic weaves are having a great influence on design. Schiaparelli has almost dispensed with closings by the use of lastex ribbon. The latest turbans, fashioned of various elastic weaves, are very little drapey and fit the head closely by means of their power to stretch without losing their original shape. This influence seems likely to result in the elimination of trimming.

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Lethargy Marks Vote for Repeal In Massachusetts

Only About 35 Per Cent of Registration Appears at the Polls

Massachusetts went for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment yesterday in a special election that afforded another example of widespread public indifference to the outstanding social issues of the times.

Sixty-five per cent of the electorate of the Commonwealth sat back and watched while the militant minority that went to the polls swept Massachusetts into the ranks of the wet parade by the ratio of four to one—the eleventh consecutive state to go on record in favor of repeal. The total vote, as tabulated by the Associated Press, gave repeal-pledged delegates 441,195 votes; those pledged to retention of the prohibition amendment, 98,884.

Wet candidates won every place on the slate which will send 45 delegates from the 15 congressional districts to a state constitutional convention acting upon the question of Massachusetts ratifying the amendment nullifying prohibition, to be held at the State House on Monday, June 26, at noon. This date was announced by Gov. Joseph B. Ely today, following a conference with Mr. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth. It is expected the convention will be held in the Senate chamber.

All but 17 cities and towns which already had decided the question, voted on the granting of licenses for the sale of wines and malts. The wets carried all but a few scattered communities on the license question. Melrose was the only city to vote "no license." It went for repeal.

Here are some of the communities which went dry: Leverett, New Salem, Sunderland, Middlefield, Leyden, West Boylston, Dunstable, Ashfield, Cummington, Pelham, Prescott, Heath, Shelburne, Phillipston and Bolton.

Tyringham, with a 21 to 21 tie, couldn't settle the license question, but the vote for repeal was 27 to 19. Richmond and Ashby tied on the question of repeal, voting 33-33 and 61-61 respectively. One of the heaviest wet majorities was recorded in the mill city of Lawrence where the ratio was 16 to 1 for repeal.

In the town of Belmont, one of the communities which had voted "no license" previous to yesterday's election, its traditional dry stand was broken by a four-to-one landslide for repeal. An even heavier ratio for retention of the Eighteenth Amendment was the vote which put Westhampton in the dry column by a margin of six-to-one.

Another decided turn toward the wet cause was recorded in the city of Newton which had held out against license for 140 years. The city went four to one for repeal while the actual count of ballots on the license question was 8552 for license and 3295 against. In the so-called "fashionable" section, the vote for repeal carried by a ratio of 10 to 1.

Boston Art Notes

Arts and Crafts

Several exhibits may be seen at the Society of Arts and Crafts on Park Street. They include solo displays and a general show.

Of particular interest is the assemblage of tools and equipment used in the craft of silversmithing. Mr. Arthur J. Stone, master craftsman, provided the materials. They are arranged, tools in conjunction with silver, so that the layman may follow step by step the method of procedure. The vase, bowl, pitcher or platter wrought from silver is the result of a complicated process. We see the starting point, a thin disc of metal, which is raised by crimping or hammering from the center to the outer edge. The silver must be kept malleable by many heatings as the final shape is brought about. The properties of the metal must be heeded at every moment and care must be taken that the beauty of texture and luster be maintained. The eventual piece of handicraft has subleties of surface which can never be achieved in the mechanical product.

Members of the Pottery Workshop of Boston have contributed to another display. Bowls, plates, plaques, pitchers are assembled. This medium has been taken well in hand; in recent years there have been new experiments and a perfecting of old ways. The delicacy and tastefulness of the work are impressive indeed.

Boston Museum

A reproduction of the portable bed-chamber of Queen Hetep-Heres, mother of the great Egyptian despot Cheops of the ancient kingdom, has been acquired for a study exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The objects, all cased in gold, consist of a bed, a carry chair and a jewel box. This, the earliest known royal furniture, gives us an idea of the sumptuousness of materials and the grace of design. These pieces were buried in the Queen's tomb at Giza about 5000 years ago.

D. A.

Music

Chicago Fair Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Thanks to the efforts of the Chicago Friends of Music, the Century of Progress exposition has been provided with symphonic programs. As the exposition furnished no building in which to give concerts, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is presenting its music in the Auditorium Theater, which, of course, was its home for more than a decade.

For the opening performance (June 7) Mr. Stock and his orchestra interpreted a program devoted to works by Wagner and Strauss—a program whose attractiveness was heightened by the artistry of Mme. Claire Dux, who sang two groups of songs by Strauss. It would be difficult to overpraise the delicacy, the musical feeling, the technical impeccability with which the singer negotiated Strauss's works. Mr. Stock and his men delivered themselves of a brilliant reading of Wagnerian excerpts—the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," the Ride of the Valkyries, the finale from "Götterdämmerung," etc.

The second program, given the following evening, paid homage to Tchaikovsky, whose polonaise from "Eugen Onégin," F minor Symphony and Flower Valse from "Caisse-Noisette" gave Mr. Stock abundant opportunity to disclose the fiery enthusiasm and the luscious tone-quality for which his organization is noted. The soloist of the occasion was Mr. Rudolph Ganz, who was heard in the Russian master's B flat minor Concerto for piano. Mr. Ganz is not one of the virtuosi who emphasize the impassioned moments in compositions that they affect, and his effusion of sentiment rests well within the safe boundaries of restraint. By those tokens he presented an eminently sane interpretation of Tchaikovsky's work; but it was also an exceptionally brilliant one.

Of the series of performances the most interesting indubitably was that (June 9) which mingled symphonic music with ballet. At the beginning of it the Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered one of the most fervid and excitant readings of Rachmaninoff's E minor Symphony that it ever has given here. Mr. Stock, evidently inspired by the composer's streaming melodies, carried his orchestra to lofty heights. The ballets which comprised the dances in Borodin's "Prince Igor" and Ravel's "Bolero," occupied the second division of the program, conducted by Mr. Isaac Van Grove. The Russian dances were arranged by Mr. Laurent Novikoff, the ballet master of the former Chicago Civic Opera, who made a brave show of color—for which, also, Mr. Nicholas Remisoff deserved much credit. Ravel's "Bolero" was brilliantly set forth by Miss Ruth Page and her company. The work of Miss Page herself was admirable in line and force, and she was well seconded by Mr. Blake Scott.

The final concert of the week (June 10) was designated a "Pop Night," but in regard to attendance it fell far below its predecessors. Mr. Stock's orchestra made a glowing effect with Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, and concessions to the populace were presumably Johann Strauss's waltz, "Wein, Weib und Gesang," and the overture to Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

F. B.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
6:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Everett Marshall; orchestra.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, "String symphony."
8:00 NBC: Mystery drama.
8:30 "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Archer.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Mandoleers; string ensemble.
9:15 NBC, "Rocking Chair Memories."
9:30 NBC, Edward Nell Jr.; tenor; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Game of Chess," drama.
10:30 NBC, "Music Magic"; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sports review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy."
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Jack Beauvais; organ.
5:15 NBC, Talk, Austin Strong.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 Pianist; speaker.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 Flag Day program: reader; organ.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Donald Novis; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, World Economic Conference report, by William Hard, from London.
9:30 NBC, "One Man's Family," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, Mischa Levitski, pianist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Winner of annual public speaking contest of American Bankers Association.
11:30 NBC, Richard Cole's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-241m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Fred Berren's Orchestra.
5:15 Electrical transcription.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Detective Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Talk; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 Talk, Bayard Tuckerman; Huntsman Quartet; organ.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Street Singer program.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; George Givot; "Mandy Lou."
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
11:30-1:00—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview.
6:15 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Boston School Committee presents "Stories for Children."
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Recordings by Boston Symphony Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Curtain Calls."
8:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
8:45 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, songs.
9:15 Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:15 "The Wandering Minstrel."
5:30 Circus Marathon.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures." Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Westminster Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Circus Marathon.
7:45 Dance music.
8:00 Touraine Ensemble.
8:15 "Dream Journey."
8:45 Graniteers Glee Club.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Vocational Opportunities for Girls."
10:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

New Marketing Policy Planned in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 14—Announcement is made by Mr. Lawrence A. Carlisle, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for New Hampshire, that plans are maturing for the improved marketing facilities for poultry and egg producers through the coöperation of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Under the proposed plan a government representative will inspect and grade all eggs shipped into the Boston district, which, it is anticipated, will overcome various complaints against alleged unfair grading and a resultant loss of revenue. Expenses of the inspector will be borne by the egg and poultry producers.

Boston 'Ad' Club Hears Colonel Knox

The Advertising Club of Boston held its final luncheon meeting of the season yesterday at the Hotel Statler. Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, spoke on "Whither Are We Going." Newspaper executives from the Boston papers were present as guests of the club.

"I indicate to you," Colonel Knox declared, "the existence of two finger-posts which show whither we are going: First, a balanced budget in federal domestic expenditures, and secondly, a stabilized international currency—both wholesome, but imperative."

The speaker said it was abundantly clear that the present Administration is definitely committed to a planned economy at home. Outworn laws against combinations in restraint of trade, he continued, are to be changed by means of an organization within each separate industry for the maintenance of standards of wages and hours, and for control and protection, to eliminate excessive surpluses.

Mount Holyoke Class Donates $10,000 Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 14—Gifts totaling $15,767 were presented to Mount Holyoke College at its ninety-sixth commencement. Parents of undergraduates subscribed to a Foster Parents Fund to be used for scholarships for the daughters of other parents with incomes inadequate to meet the full expense of a college education and contributed $1267.

Class gifts included a parting gift from the graduating class of $600 as a principal fund, the income to be used for scholarship purposes, a principal fund of $10,000 from the class of 1833, also for scholarships, the sum of $2000 subscribed by the class of 1908 for the Student Loan Fund and a $1000 principal fund given by the class of 1914 as part of its centennial gift for 1937.

Three unrestricted gifts, one of $400 and two of $250, were contributed by the classes of 1913, 1916 and 1923, respectively.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Newton Dramatic Club.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; NBC music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Automobile Accidents Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—An auto testing service offered by Iowa State College the past year has reduced automobile accidents in the city of Ames by almost 50 per cent and on the college campus by nearly 90 per cent, according to Mr. Raymond M. Hughes, president of the college.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Grass and Flower Seeds
Fertilizers, Hose and Garden Tools

FUR STORAGE
Eldredge Express & Storage Warehouse Co.
3526 Atlantic Avenue
DIAL 4-1107

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 4-2680
34 ELY PLACE
9-12 a. m. daily

$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Children's Sandals $1.75-$1.95
534 MAIN STREET

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waves
Regent Special $3.50
Frederic 5.00
Eugene 6.00
Shampoos and Finger Waves, 50c each.
14 HARRISON STREET Or 4-8330

SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION, Inc.
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE Or. 3-9510
SERVICE IS OUR POLICY
Gas, Oil, Tires, Tubes. Also a full line of Accessories.
GIVE US A TRIAL

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT
Martens'
for ICE CREAM, SODAS, SUNDAES
Homemade candies. Parties supplied.
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-0680

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

INSURANCE
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE
E. V. STARKWEATHER
New Jersey Broker and Agent
Or. 3-7136 63 NO. MUNN AVENUE

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnet Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

ORANGE 5-0700
EAST ORANGE-NASH, INC.
441 MAIN STREET
AUTHORIZED SALES—SERVICE
USED CAR BARGAINS

SUSAN BATH
18 years stylist and designer with leading New York Couturiers
CUSTOM MADE READY MADE
Price reasonable—Shopping service
Spencer Corsetier
25 NO. HARRISON ST. Or. 5-1898

ELIZABETH

BANBURY AND BURNETT INC.
CASTLE RUG CLEANERS
17 West Grand Street Tel. El. 2-1219

ENGLEWOOD

FOR FINE FOOTWEAR
SHOP AT THE
CENTRAL BOOTERY
18 W. PALISADE AVE., Englewood, N. J.
Agents for Arch Preservers and Enna Jetticks for women, Florsheim, Nunn-Bush and Friendly Five for men. Flexies for the children.

HACKENSACK

SHIRLBEE DRESS SHOPS
Incorporated
"Importers to the well dressed woman"
Values Incomparable
218 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-3704

VISIT THE
Vanity Specialty Shop
for your corsets, lingerie, hosiery, gloves, etc.
228 MAIN ST. Hack. 2-9296

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 8:30 p. m

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

Central Jewelry Store
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds Watches Clocks and Jewelry
GRUEN WATCHES
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
Next to Ritz Theatre

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
GLASSES FITTED
DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Eyesight Specialist Optometrist-Optician
Hours: 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Wednesday 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
3 SHERMAN PLACE
Near cor. of Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IS LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

Jessie T. Mitchell
DRESS SHOP, 700 Bergen Ave.
Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings
Silk Sport Suits
Summer Chiffons
French Batistes

GATE'S MILLINERY
92 MONTICELLO AVENUE
June Clearance Sale
All Spring Hats
Must be disposed of regardless of cost
$1.00, $2.00, $2.98 *(values to $7.50)*

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln St.

MAPLEWOOD

Ice Cream in Special Forms for Your Easter Dinner
Homemade candy made fresh daily at
STRUBBE'S
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
Elizabeth Arden, Dubarry, Pierre and Daggett & Ramsdell Toiletries for sale at
FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
MAPLEWOOD CENTRE Tel. So. Or. 2-0070

DELICATESSEN
LUDWIG PIETZ, Prop.
Maplewood Delicatessen
3 HIGHLAND PLACE
PHONE SO. OR. 2-9813

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-8340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
470 PARK STREET

Reliable Outfitters
NOW SHOWING
A Complete Line of Men's Sportswear at Popular Prices
542 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OPEN EVENINGS

EMILY VANDER BYL
Marinello
Scientific Beauty Specialist
Reasonable Prices
HINCK BUILDING, ROOM 32
Tel. Montclair 3-0746

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Mary Barclay Dress Shop
The Shop of Personal Service for Women and the Junior Miss
Also Stockings, Costume Jewelry and Accessories
42 CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-7323

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9694

Grace M. Cunningham
Montclair's most exclusive Millinery Shop
Extraordinarily Low Prices
Prevail Throughout
497 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
WINDOW SHADES and AWNINGS
345 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6208

KNIERING BROS., INC.
FUEL
COAL—OIL—COKE—WOOD
FERTILIZER and LAWN SEED

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Guild Opticians
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
26 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Buy Now and Save
Don't overbuy, but select now some of the foodstuff you will take to your summer home. Prices are slowly advancing!
12-oz. Jar Derby Ox Tongue 59c
Derby Brand Chicken Broth, 2 cans 25c
Hormel Vegetable Soup, 2 cans 25c
The MONTCLAIR FOOD CO., Inc.
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phones 3-0220—0221

The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Now located at
418 Bloomfield Ave.
Massman Building

MRS. E. G. BONE
Announces the reopening of her Employment Agency, formerly operated in Montclair for over 28 years. The same efficient and courteous service will be offered in supplying first-class domestic help. All applications are investigated, thus insuring integrity and satisfaction to patrons.
855 Bloomfield Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Tel. Glen Ridge 2-5724

Post Office Delicatessen
397 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts, Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

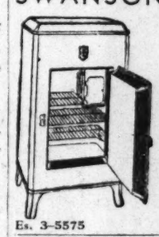
WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheons and Dinners Served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464.

HENKE'S *Inc.*
JEWELERS Established 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

E. W. ADAMS
Adams' Packard
General Automobile Repairing
204 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-1688

COLONIAL REPRODUCTIONS
DAWTON'S
—LIMITED—
BEDDING, FURNITURE, RUGS
28 SO. PARK ST.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOntclair 3-1813

NEWARK

SWANSON & STEHLI

General Electrical Contractors
Radios and Electric Refrigerators of leading makes sold on convenient terms.
A Real GIFT SHOP
Attractive gifts for every occasion.
Motor Repairs of All Kinds.
Es. 3-5575 710 Springfield Ave.

SOUTH ORANGE

Printing with Character
That element of distinction in all PRINTING by
C. M. HOOD PRINTING CO.
15 Valley Street
SO. 2-2812

PASSAIC

SWEETWOOD
FLORIST
611 MAIN AVENUE
COR. PASSAIC AVENUE
Branch Office, RIDGEWOOD
Phone Passaic 2-2611

PATERSON

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RUMANA, Prop.
11 CLARK ST. Tel. SHerwood 2-1540
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
GLEN ROCK CLIFTON
FAIRLAWN HAWTHORNE

Regent Beauty Shop
BETTY SHELDRAKE
Hair Dyeing, Marcelling, Facials, Finger Waving and Manicuring. Permanent Waving
17 HAMILTON ST. SH 2-5266

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
LEASING
RENTING
PROPERTY SERVICE
ELMON B. SEE
20-22 CHURCH ST.
PATERSON, N. J.
SHerwood 2-1130

PLAINFIELD

For Good Service & Moderate Prices
Consult the
Lightning Shoe Repair Company
204 EAST FRONT STREET
Opposite Strand Theater, Plainfield, N. J.
We call for and deliver—just phone Plfd 2637

SUNSHINE STORES
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
Blossom Hill Farms—Grade A—Raw Milk
Heavy Whipping Cream
110 E. SEVENTH STREET
Tel. Plfd. 6-3879—3879

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

Plainfield Pastry Shop
306 W. FRONT STREET Tel. 6-8032
Our Home Made Pastries
are freshly baked daily. Luncheons served. We specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes. Our pastries are sold at the Park Stores.
631 PARK AVE. Tel. 6-4098 for Delivery

PLAINFIELD DELICATESSEN
119 Watchung Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-3773

REVILLON FRÈRES FUR STORAGE 2%
Restyling, Repairing, Relining. Low Summer Rates. Jackets and Scarfs on Sale.
GREEN'S FUR SHOP
402 PARK AVENUE Tel. Plfd. 6-4782

EVERGREEN DAIRY
FINE BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS
Tel. 6-2382 183 E. Front Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

N. MEYERS & SON
QUALITY COAL
Tel. 6-1911
303 East Fourth Street Plfd., N. J.

Blossom Hill Farms
GRADE "A" RAW MILK AND CREAM
ALSO PASTEURIZED MILK
Produced under rigid standard of cleanliness. Daily deliveries in Plainfield. Visit our farm at Lebanon.
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272, Lebanon, N. J.

RAHWAY

FRED'K SCHOENFELD
Specializing in Simmons Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Heywood-Wakefield Baby Carriages
90 IRVING STREET Tel. RAHWAY 7-0199

RIDGEFIELD PARK

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SEABOARD COKE
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Tel. HACK. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florist, Inc.
63 North Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760-4761

Park Confectaurant
74 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Good Meals Served at Reasonable Prices
SUNDAY DINNERS 60c and $1.00

Adam's Premier Market
MAPLE AVENUE, HOHOKUS, N. J.
BEST QUALITY MEATS
POULTRY and SEA FOOD in SEASON
Tel. Ridgewood 6-1890 Free Delivery

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792 Open Evenings

Harper Method Shop
Care of the Scalp
PERMANENT WAVING
ANNA H. SMITH Tel. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

WESTFIELD

Martin's
Toys and Sporting Goods
TOYS FOR VACATIONS
FISHING OUTFITS—SALT and FRESH WATER
148 EAST BROAD ST Tel. 2-3675
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

For Safety and Service Plus
The Westfield Trust Co.

It Is A Saving to Use—
Lehigh Coal
The Coal That Satisfies
Lasts Longer Heats More Efficiently
ICE COAL WOOD
GEO. M. STEUERNAGEL
706 South Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1942

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES 50c LB.
Telephone WE 2-1198

WESTFIELD

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
221-223 North Ave Phone Westfield 2-1021

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

IF it's a question of "FAMOUS" SHOES and "FAMOUS" FITTING shop at the
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

Announcing the new
Refrigerator
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET PHONE 812

ERIE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET

Kitchens Tire Service
"We are equipped to render you service surpassed by none"
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1023 Sassafras St.

MONARCH
Food Products
Carl H. Meiser Meat Market
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th St., Erie, Pa.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Denny Shute Golf Balls
3 for $1 or 5 for $1

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

A Hamilton Watch
or a Nice Ring
makes an ideal gift
FORD E. O'DELL, Jeweler
107 WEST 9TH ST. Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the watch for you"

COAL—COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery.
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 22-097

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS and
1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

George N. Barnes
Finest Table Supplies
SECOND STREET AT STATE
TELEPHONE 8790

PHILADELPHIA

MARY ANN BEAUTY SHOPPE
6042 WALNUT STREET
Eugene Permanent Waving
Other Methods $3.50 up
PHONE GRANITE 3539

Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W
FLOWERS
BELLE R. KINSLOE
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Deliveries Anywhere

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown
MILLINERY
Individually draped to the head or ready-to-wear!

FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelten Avenue
Barker Bldg. 12th Floor

PITTSBURGH

MILLINERY
Cool summer HATS for all occasions, street, dress or garden wear. White and pastel shades. Large assortment of styles, straws and fabric.
$1.00 to $4.75
BEVERLY DRESS SHOP
Millinery Department
248 FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA.

Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
608 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

GRACE'S
231 OLIVER AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Keep Cool in a Grace Gown
$3.99 to $10.00

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING

Chuckle
JELLIE CANDIES
B. & J. SAYLOR
FINE FOODS
FOURTH and PENN ST. Tel. 6255

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

Where home cooking is a reality!
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
539-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.
"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

ST. LAWRENCE PASTEURIZED MILK
221 SOUTH 9TH STREET

SCRANTON

WHITE Is Smarter, LINEN Is Cooler.
That's why best-dressed men chose WHITE LINEN SUITS for summer. They're smartly tailored in single-breasted and double-breasted style . . . and made to fit perfectly before and after washing. It's best to buy both styles, and use them for changing off daily, $12.95.
SAMTER'S

RENOVIZE
And buy your paint and wall paper from
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO., Inc.
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

SALE of FOOTWEAR
Beginning June 14th
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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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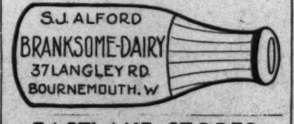

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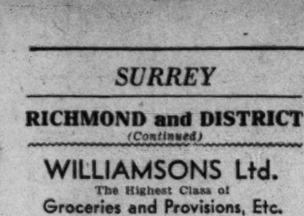

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Daily Features

Come Play

"Chaser Goes Round"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE'RE going to Danny K—'s today in Chicago, Illinois. We haven't been to Chicago before but we've been very near there. Remember how close we were to Chicago when we went to Marjorie Jane's in Winnetka, Illinois.

Danny has invited us to meet his freinds Allen, Dicky, Archie, Jimmie and Harriet, and because so many of these friends are boys we're bringing along a game that is quite a favorite with boys and even grown-up men. Girls like to play it, too, though it is a little rougher than the games some girls like best. Anyway we hope Danny and his friends will like it and that Harriet will be able to hold her own with the five boys, though my experience with girls has always been

Archie Has the Towel

that they love this type of game as much as the boys and are equally as clever and alert at it.

Oh, we are arriving already. It always seems as though our flights are over much too soon. Wonder if it will seem that way when we go to Roumania to visit Tania.

Danny and his friends think we were a long time coming. They say they've been watching for us for ever so long, so maybe we've been so busy talking and enjoying ourselves that we just didn't realize time was passing.

Anyway, Danny, we're really here now and quite ready to play the good, active game we have with us.

It is called "Chaser Goes Round."

Will you get us a towel, Danny! Thank you! Now we'll just tie some knots in it so that it will make a good "beater."

We all stand in a small circle so that we are quite close together (shoulder to shoulder) with our hands out open behind us. One extra player has the towel and stands outside the circle. Archie, you take it. Stand outside the circle.

Archie starts the game by placing the towel in the open hands (behind their back)) of any player in the circle. Archie then joins the circle while the one who received the towel turns on his right hand neighbor and chases him around the entire circle, "beating" him on the back whenever he can. When the neighbor gets back again to place he is safe.

The player holding the towel then places it in the open hands of some other player who chases his right hand neighbor around the circle.

Let's begin to play. Hands out everyone and be ready if Archie should give you the towel.

Oh, he has given it to Harriet first and Dicky is on her right. Harriet was pretty quick. She turned and began to "beat" him so quickly that Dicky was too surprised to run at first. Now he's off, but Harriet is so close behind him that she hit him most all the way around the circle. Now he's back in place though and safe for a while. He'll be more alert the next time.

Now Harriet has placed the towel in Jimmie's hands. Allen is his right hand neighbor, but Allen learned a lesson from Dicky's experience and he was quite ready. He started to run almost as soon as Jimmie realized Harriet had given him the towel and so he got a start and Jimmie was never close enough to him to "beat" him at all. Now Jimmie is giving the towel to Danny and it looks as though there would be a great deal of fun. Wish we could stay but it is time to fly home.

We've had a nice time with you and your friends, Danny, and plenty of exercise, and we hope you'll like "Chaser Goes Round" well enough to play it often because it's a very good active game.

Good-by until we meet next week at Barbara R——'s party in Detroit, Michigan. VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Odd As It May Seem

A cubic foot of marble—
covers at least 10 square feet of wall.

Roller skating—
is so popular in St. Louis that two streets have been barricaded against motor traffic to allow skating between 4:30 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.

Robespierre's gay waistcoat—
of red, white and blue velvet, recently sold for $240 at a Paris auction of relics of the French Revolution.

The Editor's Puzzle

106

~~To all intents and purposes~~ The little play ~~was~~ was a success and ~~all who attended, one in the audience,~~ felt ~~that~~ their money had been well spent ~~and they gave every evidence of this by the~~ applause ~~the lion's share of which, and rightly,~~ went to the children ~~who~~ dressed as elves and dwarfs, ~~who~~ ~~had come out and~~ repeated their ~~little~~ dance ~~again for the benefit of the spectators.~~

(Edited form of puzzle which was inadvertently omitted from yesterday's edition.)

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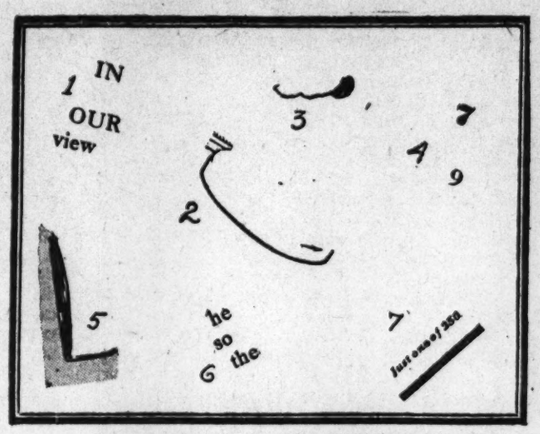
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

MAKE friends with method, and you have a partner who will never let you down.
—GEOFFREY RHODES

Ad-O-Grams

No. 30



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 30." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Betty Bee

The Cell

IN THE building of the comb the bees once again demonstrate an almost incredible efficiency.

Let us return to the hive where Betty Bee and her sisters are constructing the comb that will serve the double purpose of cradles for the baby bees and storage bins for the accumulated honey.

Betty Bee deposited a flake of wax on the lengthening wall of the comb, then hurried along. Another bee patted it into place. This was no careless gesture for when the wall was completed it would be of uniform thickness.

As the walls of the cell are finished, a third worker puts on the finishing touch with a coat of propolis. This is to all intents a varnish, a resinous substance collected from a variety of sources.

The cell is complete. Examine it and you will find that it is not at right angles with the back wall. The front is higher than the back. Were it otherwise, the fresh warm honey would flow out.

Throughout this building activity the Queen Bee is hustling about, urging the workers on. She needs nests in which to lay eggs, that the future of the hive be assured.

In Lighter Vein

Being Polite

Carolyn's mother had taught her to be polite and always say "thank you" and "if you please."

She was making cookies, some of them dark and some light-colored, and told her little daughter to help herself. Carolyn took a light cookie and began eating it.

"Haven't you forgotten something?" asked her mother.

"I guess I did. I forgot to take one of those black ones," came the unexpected reply.

The Fitting Answer

Every teacher should ponder the remark of a five-year-old. In an intelligence test she was asked, "Are you a boy or a girl?" She looked the teacher squarely in the eye and solemnly replied, "Boy."

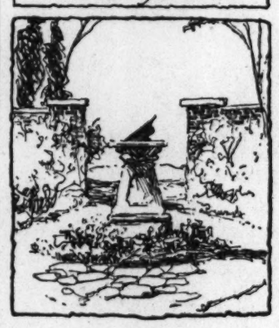
Later she told her mother, "When a person asks you a silly question, it's all right to give a silly answer." —*Lafayette Journal and Courier.*

Changeable Talk

Father: "It's a good plan, my dear, always to think before you speak."

Daughter: "But, dad, when I do that the girls have changed the subject."—*Montreal Star.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Courage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bell, Calif.

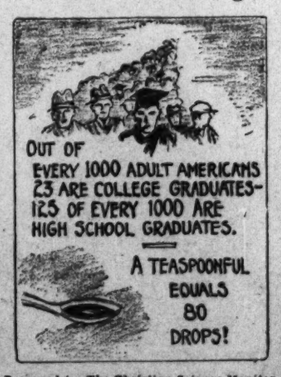
DETERMINATION to be undisturbed by the activities of a competitor, and recognition of the fact that there is always room for good legitimate business, have brought increased activities and the expansion of a business firm in this city.

Just at the time when beer gardens were being legalized in the city, and elaborate preparations for such a garden were under way across the street from the merchant, he decided to expand his little shop, which previously had been devoted to the sale of candy. Equipment to serve soft drinks was purchased, though at the time the merchant could not buy a regular soda fountain, and modest furniture was installed.

Once equipped to serve the public in his new venture, the merchant started experimenting with the blending of flavors and concoctions of new soft drinks. Ideas multiplied as he progressed, and at the end of the first month he had done a satisfactory business and had a devoted clientele.

When offered a license for the sale of beer, the merchant refused courteously, saying that many of his business acquaintances had found the sale not as lucrative as had at first been supposed, and that actually many of them were interested in learning of his method of mixing soft drinks so successfully!

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Ducks Take to Water

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

"ALMOST remarkable thing is going to happen," said Mr. Scroggins, squirrel extraordinary, to his wife at breakfast. "Where?" said Mrs. Scroggins. "At the Island in the Public Garden lake," said Mr. S. "What?" said Mrs. S. "A duck named Dolly lives on the Island," said Mr. Scroggins. "She is what is known as a wild duck. Some time ago she flew over the Garden. She looked down and liked it. She's lived there ever since." Mrs. Scroggins went to the kitchen for a hot muffin. Mr. Scroggins finished his oatmeal.

"But what's most remarkable?" said Mrs. Scroggins when she again was at table.

"Well, this duck named Dolly has three children. They are known as ducklings. They've never been in the water. Today, they are going to try it. Don't you think we ought to see them?"

Mrs. Scroggins agreed. At her husband's suggestion, the washing of the breakfast dishes was postponed so that nothing would be missed. They hurried to the Lake. A swan boat was just leaving. The skipper kindly allowed the Scrogginses to ride on it to the Island. When they arrived, a crowd already was there. Fib, sparrow chief, and Florrie, winking pigeon, were in the midst of the crowd.

"Hooray, the Scrogginses!" said the Crowd.

"Look! look!" said Fib. "Here they are!" Scroggins hurried to where Fib was looking at Dolly Duck. Beside her were three ducklings.

"Have they been in the water yet?" said Scroggins anxiously.

"Not yet," said Dolly Duck, "but they're ready." The three ducklings made small quacking noises and shivered their soft yellowish down. The crowd made a circle around Dolly and her ducklings.

"Let them through," said Scroggins, waving with his hat and cane.

The crowd parted. Dolly whispered in a quacking voice to her ducklings. They waddled through the opening left by the crowd down to the edge of the water. The smallest duckling put his bill into the water. He nudged his nearest brother. The brother nudged the third duckling. Mother Dolly looked at them lovingly. She went to them and said a few quacks. Then she sailed out across the water.

The ducklings watched her carefully. She came back close to the shore. "Quack! quack!" she said. Her ducklings cocked their heads and watched her even more carefully. One whispered to another: "I see how she does it. It's easy!" And with a jump, this bold one was out on the water. The others followed.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"They Did It! They're Swimming!"

A mighty shout went up from the assembled watchers.

"They did it! They're swimming! They're in the water!"

Dolly and her ducklings sailed away.

Scroggins looked at them intently. "Remarkable!" he said.

Florrie and Fib repeated, "Remarkable!" making it almost unanimous.

"It isn't so very remarkable," said Mrs. Scroggins. "Ducks usually take to water, so I've heard."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Italics in the Bible (Mrs. P. M. K.) —The correspondent writes:

Do all the words in the Bible which are in italics mean that they were not in the original writing, but were added by the transcriber?

The originals of such words were not in the manuscripts. The translators added the italicized words to clarify the meaning. The words are not, therefore, to be emphasized.

The, a (Mrs. P. M. K.)—The correspondent writes:

The articles "the" and "a" seem to bother me, and I find myself wondering when to pronounce the first with long *e*, and when with a shorted sound like *thuh*; also when the second is sounded as long *a* (as in ace,) and when as a shortened form.

"The" and "a" are sounded with the long *e* and long *a* only when emphatic or standing alone. In all ordinary cases, "a" is pronounced as in sof*a*. Before a word beginning with a vowel sound, "the" has the quick-long *e*. In the following sentence the articles are sounded approximately *thuh* and *uh*:

The Christian Science Monitor, which has the one mission of blessing all mankind and injuring none, is a newspaper of interest to the home; it has a staff of approximately 800 correspondents, and maintains news bureaus in several of the more important cities.

In the next sentence the definite article precedes a vowel sound and is sounded with the quick-long *e*:

The honor of doing the unusually important work fell to the aspiring son of one of the owners.

"A" is emphatic in this sentence:

I wanted *a* book, not half a dozen!

"The" is emphatic here:

Ah, so this is *the* Mrs. Hoover!

Ad-O-Grams No. 22

Published May 17

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2. Enna Jettick Shoes
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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Call to Prayer

THE eyes of the world turn toward London with hope—and with fear. The peoples of sixty-six nations hope that their delegates to the World Economic Conference will find ways to end the economic warfare which the nations have been waging against one another. But they fear economic and political peace cannot be attained. Popular thought tends to extremes and today it is either expecting the statesmen at London to set the world on its feet overnight or it is saying that the world's problems are too vast and complex ever to be solved.

It is easy to understand the fears of those who believe the task of untangling the world's economic and political affairs is beyond the capacity of mortal man. But for the solution of their problems men need not rely on themselves alone; they may seek divine aid. It is most essential that the statesmen and their peoples remain constantly aware of that opportunity. A highly useful reminder of it is the call to prayer for the economic and disarmament conferences issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the indorsement of King George.

"It is not enough," says the Archbishop's message, "that there should be at the disposal of the conferences an abundance of expert knowledge." And he adds:

> What matters most is the spirit with which the problems before them are approached and considered—the spirit of wisdom which will discern through the multitude of opinions the right decisions, the spirit of courage which will bring readiness to take risks in carrying these decisions into effect, above all, the spirit of unity which will bind all together in good will.

No one knows better than the experts that knowledge alone is not enough. No one knows better than the statesmen that the essential wisdom, courage and unity do not derive naturally from the clash of selfish interests and human wills which a conference represents. To obtain that spirit which is prerequisite to success there must be an effort to let His "will be done on earth."

That effort entails more than mere lip-service. It means more than a passing invocation of celestial intervention. It involves a genuine endeavor to know and to do the will of an omnipotent and benevolent Father. And it begins with the recognition that it is no part of His purpose that His children should destroy one another in political and economic strife.

The very existence of the economic and disarmament conferences is a partial—though perhaps unconscious—acknowledgment of that fact. Such ambitious attacks on ignorance, hate and discord could be undertaken only by peoples who possess some faith in the preponderance of intelligence, good will and harmony.

Prayer is a further step. It is a more conscious recognition that "except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it." If the Archbishop's call reminds men of that truth it will accomplish much. It was addressed only to the subjects of the British monarch, but it can be answered by every people. In the answering, men and nations can lose petty plans in the divine purpose and turn naturally from selfish strife to seek their own in their brothers' welfare. In that spirit they can hope, and hope without fear.

"Tin-Box Taxes"

ALTHOUGH New York City is far from a balanced budget and close to bankruptcy if the bankers do not "stand by," the Tammany administration continues to travel a one-way road out of its dilemma. The road of adequate reduction in spending is not for it. Tax boosts seem to be the main route it knows.

The rest of the United States, if not the world, has often marveled at how New York continues to take Tammany truculence and extravagance lying down. But the attempted imposition of $30,000,000 of new automobile and bridge taxes has fired a city-wide revolt—so threatening that the Board of Estimate has postponed action. It promises to become a chief issue in this fall's mayoralty campaign.

Tammany falls back on the specious explanation that the city is hard up because of expenditures for relief of the unemployed. But citizens recalling the waste and corruption of the Walker administration and the tin boxes of Tammany officeholders disclosed in the Seabury investigation are dubbing the new levies "tin-box taxes."

The proposed law includes municipal licensing of automobiles, with a tax equal that of the State. There are increases in fees on various inspection and licensing services, new taxes on motion picture operators, elevators, vaults, store canopies, etc. And a further item is a five-cent tax on taxicab fares. The five-cent fare in the subway still stands, though the mounting deficit from keeping up the fiction of a five-cent fare is partly responsible for the city's financial plight.

Municipal governments everywhere will be interested in the simple expedient to which New York City resorts to get out of a financial hole. Apparently the way to get out is to get in deeper. For years the city has gone on a spending spree. At present $268,000,000 of the city's $518,000,000 current budget is spent on salaries.

Political jobs have increased by the thousand in the past few years. Mayor O'Brien plaintively pleads inability to cut the salary budget. Why, most of the jobs are under civil service and the city couldn't save more than $10,000,000 a year by abolishing all the exempt jobs!

Of course, it is beyond possibility, from the Tammany standpoint, that any of these classified positions could be abolished. And who but a tax payer would be interested in a little saving like $10,000,000?

While the tempest of criticism from taxpayers, motorists and civic and business organizations rages, the city's credit has been saved, for the present at least, by agreement of the bankers to extend all of the city's maturing obligations until Dec. 11, involving $34,000,000 this month and $80,000,000 more before the November taxes are available.

Highly significant of Tammany's extremity is the rate of interest at which the banks have renewed the loans. This is 5¾ per cent, an unprecedentedly high rate. It is not flattering to the credit rating of the largest and richest city in the Western Hemisphere. Even at the high interest rate, the bankers promised the money with reluctance and only upon implicit pledges of the Administration to raise $30,000,000 of additional taxes and to make economies.

While the new levies are the most obnoxious in a generation, they will, if passed, assure the city's credit until after the election. Whether the Board of Estimate will enact them as now drawn remains in doubt. Not only a wave of popular resistance, but questions of constitutionality, have made the board hesitate.

The criticisms now coming from the common people are not pleasant music to the chieftains in the Tammany Wigwam, who are facing the stiffest campaign they have been confronted with since the days when John Purroy Mitchel led the fusion forces to victory. A similar opportunity is now offered to fusionists if they grasp it and name the right candidate.

Señor Machado's Little Gesture

DURING the past week it appeared for a time that a radical change for the better was about to take place in Cuban affairs. *La Prensa* of New York reported that Ambassador Sumner Welles's preliminary study and work had been completed and that he was ready for an interview with President Machado.

Immediately following a lengthy conference, in which, presumably, Mr. Welles outlined his program for political, economic and social regeneration of Cuba, President Machado caused to be issued a plan of reforms which he favored and hoped might be put through with little delay. The most significant of these was a constitutional amendment to provide for a vice-president and for the machinery to elect one. The President recommended haste in the selection of a man who should represent all parties, who should have no connection with the present turmoil and who should be impartial in his views.

These were the hopeful signs. It was natural for all observers, native and foreign to interpret this move of President Machado in the light of recent happenings and according to their own subjective opinions. The optimists, encouraged by the presence and activity of Mr. Welles, concluded that Señor Machado must intend to step down in order to clear the atmosphere by removing himself as the greatest obstacle to Cuban harmony. There appeared to be no urgent reason, so they argued, for appointing a vice-president at this time unless some move of the sort were contemplated.

Others, however, less optimistic, simply shrugged their shoulders and said that this was a typical Machado move—similar to others when he was in a tight place. Still others less critical of the sincerity of the President admitted interest but expressed the belief that no reforms by the President now could save the situation. It was pointed out also that the changes could not be made with the haste the President implied, and that with four or more factions arrayed against President Machado it is virtually impossible to find a capable, impartial man.

The less optimistic appeared to be justified, at least for the moment, because no sooner had newspapers, exercising their constitutional right of commenting on the proposed reforms, suggested their interpretation of the meaning of the establishment of a vice-presidency than the President ordered a correspondent arrested and clamped down a military censorship to prevent further intimations that he intended to resign. All of this is in curious disharmony with the purport of the message in which the President of Cuba set forth his proposed changes, and it stimulates speculation as to what may be the next step in the efforts to restore Cuba to progress and order.

Spellbinders in Print

WHETHER members of Parliament should be grateful or the reverse to Thomas Curson Hansard, whose hundredth anniversary falls this year, is a doubtful question. In the monumental official publication that bears his name their speeches are enshrined for all posterity to read; but often the best service that one can do to a speech is to destroy all records of it. Nor does this apply exclusively, or even especially, to poor speeches.

Many an oration that has held the House of Commons spellbound at midnight reads very coldly by daylight in the accurate record of Hansard, where it lacks the illumination of the speaker's gestures, and the magic of his voice. The qualities of good public speaking are not those of literature. It is conceivable that the twentieth century does injustice to the reputation of Gladstone as an orator because his addresses appear dull in print.

Yet there is another side to the question. If print can take away, on occasion it can also add. The speeches with which Burke used to empty the House made him the greatest reputation that any statesman has ever enjoyed for political wisdom when they were put down on paper. So that, after all, Hansard need not be regarded too unkindly. If one blame him at all, it is perhaps because he came a little later than he should have come upon the Parliamentary scene. What would not the historian give to have full reports of the most striking speeches of the Earl of Chatham?

In the last 100 years the style of Parliamentary oratory has considerably changed, if one judges by the record of the time preserved in Hansard. Public speaking today is less eloquent and also less abusive than it used to be. A political opponent reckoned that Gladstone on his Midlothian campaign uttered 85,840 words, and declared that his garrulity had become "a positive danger to the commonwealth." One service, at least, the printed records of speeches render. That is to show that on the whole the manners of Parliament have improved during the last 100 years.

A Saga of the Arctic

UP ON the roof of the world where the mighty Mackenzie heaves its length through a potential empire, a challenge has faced civilization since that rigorous land yielded its secrets to explorer and fur-trader. There where the brilliant arctic summer follows dazzling upon the long silences of sub-polar winter has been written the story of famine that returns again and again to stalk among the scanty population of Indian and Eskimo.

In some years when the caribou migrated regularly along established routes there was plenty of food in igloo and lodge. But latterly the caribou have grown less plentiful and frequently they change the course of their migrations. Then there is stark famine and unimaginable hardships. Such was the challenge that faced the Canadian Government.

The answer to that challenge is now coming down over the top corner of the North American continent. Three thousand reindeer under the guidance of a few Laplanders and a half-dozen Eskimos are completing one of the most amazing treks in all history, from the Buckland Valley near Nome, Alaska, to Aklavik, Northwest Territories, a distance of 1800 miles through an arctic wilderness.

Their hooves have beaten out the tempo of their advance through the frost-crisped silences of the sub-polar wastes. The white spume of their gusty exhalations has shown paleiy in dim aisles of balsam-fir and hemlock. They have tossed their forest of slim antlers challengingly toward an immensity of sky in the vast arctic night, pushing dauntlessly on while the fiery banners of the Aurora Borealis hissed and crackled against the menacing back-drop of the polar sky. They have pushed their shaggy shoulders through mountain passes where no four-footed servant of man ever passed before them.

And they have lived off this bleak and cheerless land as they advanced, pawing the snow from the carpet of moss beneath, pushing on where the little handful of skin-clad herders led them, an indomitable, little army conquering the barriers of an incredible journey.

All their advance had of necessity to be made in winter. For brilliant arctic summer that turned that barren land into green lushness also liquefied their highways. They were forced to halt in summer pastures till water courses, muskeg and lakes became ice-paved for their passage. So they have advanced, summer following winter into a succession of seasons, making of this trek a three-year saga of courage and endurance.

They are coming out of the tundras of northern Alaska with the Mackenzie delta before them. Their ranks have been thinned by wild animals and blizzards. The arctic has taken its toll. Of the 3000 that started there are now 2300, and 300 of these are fawns born in summer pastures. Back of them lies a story that taxes the imagination to encompass. Before them is a pasture of 16,000 acres set aside by the Canadian Government. All this that the story of the reindeer in Alaska may be repeated in the Northwest Territories.

As a herd movement it is apparently without parallel. But its greatest import lies not in the saga of the trek itself, but as an example of man's acceptance of a grim challenge, of the overcoming of seemingly insurmountable barriers to bring to the scanty population of an inhospitable land a new hope for the future.

Editorial Notes

"Idealism has always maintained that, as the beginning of the road by which we explore nature is mental, the chances are that the end also will be mental," Sir James Jeans has written in his latest book, "The Background of Science." And the idealism of such men as this British astronomer-physicist strengthens the view that this exploring is a worth-while adventure.

Many people will no doubt be surprised to learn that President Roosevelt, when faced by a perplexing problem, whistles a tune; but none more so than the professor of psychology who not so many moons ago classified more or less continuous whistling as an indication of subnormal mentality.

A woman in Maine was driving a motorcar when a large black bear stepped in front of the automobile. Closing one eye, the driver sounded the horn, put her foot on the gas and Bruin shuffled off. That New England bear had, naturally, been nicely brought up. "Bear and forbear" was his motto.

Czechoslovakia has banned long and tedious speeches in its Parliament. The hand that rocks the cradle may still rule the world, but it is no longer permissible for one member of the Czechoslovakian Parliament to do a somewhat similar service for his long-suffering colleagues.

The prize for naïveté in an editor's note goes to a western newspaper which appends this reservation to a syndicated feature column:

> Washington and New York gossip in the yarns related here is based on information we hope is reliable.

O, pious hope!

"Senators Dig Deep Into Morgan Incomes," says a headline, the while the rest of us look forward to the time when we will be able to dig a little deeper into our own.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Politics and Education in a Missouri City—A Great Open-Air Opera House

ST. LOUIS

THE rediscovery of a town, familiar in the past but long unvisited, takes on sometimes high qualities of entertainment. I have long thought of St. Louis in relation to the Democratic National Convention held there in 1916, when the ticket of Wilson and Marshall was renominated and the inspiring slogan, "He kept us out of war!" was forced upon the President by the politicians who thought it would be a winning battle cry. Wilson himself never liked it, and never once echoed it in any of his campaign speeches. That it contributed at all to his success is exceedingly doubtful.

Indeed, that success was won by so slender a majority that Justice Hughes went to bed election night thoroughly convinced that he was the chosen President and not until the following Friday morning did belated returns from California assure the success of the Democratic ticket. The "winning slogan" only contributed to the great embarrassment of the President when, a few weeks after his second inauguration, he led America into war.

There were some odd things about that convention. One was the nominating speech made by Ex-Governor Glynn of New York, in which he recounted many historic diplomatic quarrels, ending each citation with the phrase: "And what did we do then? Did we go to war?" The delegates quickly catching the orator's idea would respond with a long drawn out "No-o-o-o!"

A picturesque incident, having, I fear, little to do with high statesmanship, was presented in the dining room of the Jefferson just before the most important session of the convention. It was the height of the watermelon season and there had been brought to our table one about three feet long. A longitudinal slice was obviously beyond the capacity of any individual eater—even a Democratic politician—and the spectacle was presented of one being attacked simultaneously by three valiant appetites. Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware assailed one end, Vice-President "Tom" Marshall the other, while the center engaged the attention of a lady of my party.

Indeed, the attention of all three was so thoroughly engaged that the Vice-President forgot that he was to be renominated that night and reached the overcrowded hall so late that I had to get him smuggled in through a fire escape to witness his own political victory.

* * *

It is a different St. Louis to which I returned this week. The commencement exercises of that extraordinary preparatory school and full course college. The Principia, occupied me. Perhaps the most impressive of the ceremonies was the trooping of the colors, and the presentation of the flag of Peru. The school is distinctly international, drawing its students from every quarter of the globe, and giving especial attention to international relations and diplomatic history and methods. Its cadet corps now carries, on ceremonial occasions, the flags of eight or ten nations which have been presented by parents or alumni residing in distant lands.

I should say that there were perhaps a dozen flags in the lines this year and all were dipped in welcome to the new banner of Peru. The time will come when all the nations now signatories to the Kellogg pact, fifty-seven in all, will be represented in the flag parade of this school, which even now is sending its graduates into every land bordering the seven seas.

One feature of the summer life of St. Louis is to be commended to other American cities. The open-air Municipal Opera—conducted under public auspices but not costing the taxpayers a cent—is a municipal activity unparalleled in the United States. The auditorium in one of the city parks seats 10,000 and the night I was there was packed to capacity. Two thousand seats are absolutely free, the rest sold at moderate prices, which defray the entire cost of the performances for its season of six to eight weeks. A dazzling row of lights below the footlights serves as a curtain and back of their glare a revolving stage makes scene shifting practically invisible.

The stage is at least twice as wide as that in the largest playhouse of which I have any recollection, and the ensemble of the company which presented Noel Coward's light opera, "Bitter-Sweet," was big in proportion. St. Louis is not only giving its people charming operatic performances at low prices, but is helping a very considerable portion of the theatrical profession to tide over the dull summer season. When the dazzling lights are turned off, and the combined footlights and spot lights from above turned on the stage the sudden transition from gloom to gayety is most exciting. A carefully designed and regulated system of loudspeakers makes the stage dialogue audible in the farthest corners of the huge outdoor auditorium.

One feature of the evening which greatly impressed me was the excellent order and lack of rowdyism. With 2000 free seats and twice that many at 50 cents, one might apprehend that entertainments of this class might attract a rough and turbulent element. But St. Louis has had no trouble of this sort.

In the countries to the south, upon which many Americans are apt to look with condescension, every city of considerable size has its municipal opera house. In continental Europe the same rule is universal. With us any suggestion of the sort is denounced as "socialistic." St. Louis, having demonstrated that clean, artistic, popular entertainments may be furnished to its citizens during the summer at no cost to the taxpayers, her example may yet spread to other cities. There is no ethical reason why municipal theaters should not be almost as common as public libraries.

Marking Marcus's Words

ON THE other side of our back fence a significant commotion has been commoting the last day or two. The Chittels are getting ready for their vacation. They have loaded the trailer—that chariotlike vehicle that sees the sunlight only at this time of year—with all manner of things. And we have been set wondering what a Cæsar would say of the indignity to which that two-wheeled descendant of the original Roman roadster is subjected in this generally plebeian age.

Of course, that sort of wondering takes you nowhere, unless perhaps to your bookcase. And there you find that going on a vacation is one of those tremendously arduous tasks that men have always been ready to perform in the name of "taking it easy."

"Men seek out refuges for themselves, in country dwellings, seashores, mountains; and the wishes for these retreats are very lively desires." It took no less an observer than Marcus Aurelius to note this fact for Roman literature—a fact which an ordinary reporter of today probably would spurn. But Marcus, or maybe we should say Mr. Aurelius, wasn't writing a news item. He was getting ready for an editorial. See how he goes on:

"But this belongs altogether to the most common rate of men. For anyone may retire into himself at any moment when he wishes that privacy, and nowhere in the world does a man find a seclusion more full of quietness or empty of common affairs, than in his own soul; especially whoever has within him such things that by a look at them he is straightway at utmost ease."

So that was what one patrician gentleman thought of vacations. The seashore was all right for persons who were mainly full of thoughts as to when their ships would come in, just as the mountains seem attractive today to men whose mind's eyes are full of stock-market charts. These, we take it, are among the "most common rate of men," and we are rather suddenly pleased as we were rather suddenly poorer because our security broker "sold us out" way back in October of '29. We at least can retire into ourself "at any moment," and with Marcus Aurelius wish everybody the same (minus our stock-market experience).

Anyhow, that's how we plan to take our own vacation this summer. If the Chittels want to be "common" about it—see Marcus Aurelius again—that is their lookout. Of course, it may turn out that we, too, can go off to the country for a while. But right now . . . Well, some of those old Roman philosophers certainly are comforting.

C. W. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Financial Security in Life Insurance

IT IS quite true that life insurance has proved a great bulwark during the past three years' crisis, but the psychology of the moment does not call for any boasting on that score, important as it is as a historic fact.

We deal with the present and the future. No doubt the present year will see the payment of more billions of dollars to policyholders by the life insurance companies—as great as last year, possibly greater, even with the various states holding down the lid on excessive cash withdrawals.

Difficult as this state ruling may appear, in the case of some individuals (who cannot get money from closed banks, and who look to the life insurance companies), still in almost every case of real need the companies can extend relief. . . . Anyone in need can get help up to the amount he is entitled to under the contract.

Even with these slight but necessary restrictions, the life insurance field is still functioning in full force, and the outgoing payment of billions of dollars to policyholders during 1933 is still proving one of the most important factors in sweetening up the situation—almost as important as the government itself.

I would like to cite the story of a policyholder who came into an insurance office to demand his full cash reserve. The agent's argument was so good that instead of taking out his reserve the policyholder returned the next day with $100,000 cash for a retirement income policy.

This true incident is being repeated for smaller and larger amounts all over the country in hundreds of insurance offices. It shows, as perhaps nothing else can, the general feeling of confidence in the financial security of life insurance companies as a whole. Unless there is some real, immediate need to draw on it, there is no better place to keep the reserve than in a life insurance company.—*Henry H. Putnam, in Boston News Bureau.*

A Doubtful Prize

IF IT be true, as Paraguay claims, that her armies have won an important victory in the disputed area along the Bolivian boundary, the principal fruits of that victory will be the possession of a few nearly worthless acres of ground and the right to bury those who have fallen in battle. Too often the prize of the battlefield has no more substantial value than the prize of the gridiron or baseball diamond. When Irvin Cobb was asked who would win the World War, he countered with the query, "Who won the San Francisco earthquake?" and half a world laughed at what it considered Cobb's humor. But in the light of post-war developments, the Cobb interrogatory takes on a different meaning. Both Paraguay and Bolivia will be highly fortunate if they fail to learn at last that in fighting for the readjustment of a disputed boundary they have depleted a sorely needed man power and acquired a national debt that dooms their people to generations of oppressive taxation. Even the most righteous war sometimes leaves scars and burdens that last as long as any memory of the conflict survives.—*Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City).

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

From a Chain Store Critic

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of May 27 under the heading "Odd As It May Seem" appeared this item, "The housewife pays 73-10 per cent less by doing her shopping in chain stores rather than independent stores, according to a report of the Federal Trade Commission." I am wondering if these housewives would be willing to save this 73-10 per cent if they knew who was making the sacrifice in order to enable them to make this saving.

The chain stores use their enormous buying power to force the manufacturer to make a low price in order for them to have something to sell at less price than independent stores, and for the manufacturer to meet their demands it is often necessary for him to reduce the wages of his help, so that as a result a great many working people in factories are not receiving a living wage.

A certain national chain store has for years sold an item in men's apparel for less than cost. Naturally this has forced a great many independent stores to meet this price, and as a result manufacturers, wholesalers and retail stores have not been able in recent years to sell this item at a profit.

My employer, who has conducted his business for the past thirty years according to the Golden Rule, has repeatedly told me in marking merchandise that there was always a correct price, and this price was never below cost, never an excessive profit, but a just profit that would show a return to all parties concerned in the transaction, even the worker in the factory.

We believe that this condition will right itself, and we are certain that if the buying public knew that the amount they were saving through buying of chain stores came out of the pocket of the worker they would be willing to pay a little higher price. JAMES A. ROWLISON.

Grand Island, Neb.